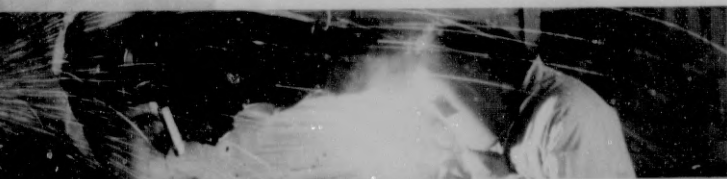


SMALL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA 1 • 9 • 9 • 0



SMALL BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA

1990

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Dianne Bourke on Canberra (06) 252 5098 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.

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INTRODUCTION

This is the second publication about small business which draws statistics from a variety of ABS and other sources. The first edition of this publication presented data from 1983-84 to 1986-87, while this issue provides updates through to 1989-90.

What is a small business?

A small business has the following attributes:

- it is independently owned and operated,
- it is closely controlled by owners / managers who also contribute most, if not all of the operating capital, and
- the principal decision-making functions rest with the owners / managers.

These definitions are based on the report of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology called *Small Business in Australia - Challenges, Problems and Opportunities* (1990). This report qualifies these characteristics with a size component, but emphasises that a size definition serves as a functional addition to the above definition and should not overshadow it.

A statistical definition

It is difficult to relate all these attributes to a statistical definition, so in this publication small businesses are defined in accordance with the report's size categories as having:

- less than 20 employees for non-manufacturing industries, and
- less than 100 employees for manufacturing industries.

This definition has been used in all tables that involve counts of businesses and persons employed by industry, and where a 'small business' sub-total is provided.

The definition differs from that used in the first edition of this publication, where small businesses were defined as those employing less than 20 persons, regardless of the industry. For users who wish to compare data for businesses of varying sizes, most tables show a range of employment size groupings.

It is difficult to define small agricultural businesses in terms of employment size because of the number of seasonal and itinerant workers. For this reason agriculture is excluded from most of the tables in this publication. However, in Chapter 1, Agriculture is included in summary statistics and in Chapter 5 a profile of the industry is presented where small agricultural businesses are defined as those that have an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of less than \$400,000. For an explanation of this definition refer to the Glossary.

FEATURES OF THIS PUBLICATION

This publication is the most reliable and comprehensive source of statistics on small business in Australia. It provides up-to-date counts of businesses and their employment by broad industry category for various employer size groups, as well as for non-employing businesses.

These details are available for individual States and Territories as well as for Australia. Because the statistics are based on a sample rather than a complete enumeration not all details are available for the Territories.

Chapter 2 provides detailed information on very small business, in this instance defined as those with employment of less than five people. This section includes a detailed look at self employed people and people working from home.

The publication also provides a range of statistics relating to small businesses drawn mainly from ABS collections that present statistics by employer size. Included are employment characteristic statistics relating to earnings, labour costs, training expenditure, and statistics about research and experimental development activities. A discussion of small business failures based on bankruptcy statistics provided by the Attorney General's Department is also included.

Chapter 5 provides more detailed statistics on market shares and some performance characteristics of small businesses in selected industries in Australia.

Chapter 6 of this publication comprises a Directory of Small Business Statistics to enable users to refer to relevant ABS sources that provide a business size dimension. This part also presents case studies showing the usefulness of statistics to people in small business and outlines services provided by State Small Business Development Corporations.

THE NUMBER OF BUSINESSES IN AUSTRALIA

Some of the more important statistics presented are counts of businesses by size.

Statistical units

The business unit used for these data is generally the enterprise which is defined as the unit comprising all operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. In some situations a number of legal entities can be owned or controlled by a single company. Therefore it is possible that in a number of cases a 'small business' enterprise is actually part of a larger conglomerate.

In addition most of the data in Chapters 1 and 4 and some data in Chapter 3 were obtained from Employer Surveys where the statistical unit comprised all activities of an enterprise in a State or Territory. This means that in a number of cases the 'small business' is in fact a component of a larger unit operating in more than one State.

Both circumstances listed above will only have a slight effect on the 'small business' data contained in the publication.

In other cases a self-employed person working in their own business is the business unit.

Employing businesses

Counts of employing businesses are drawn from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). The SEE frame is drawn from the ABS Business Register and is primarily designed to measure the number of employees in Australia and their earnings. It also provides, as a by-product, a reliable estimate of the number of employing businesses.

Non-employing businesses

Counting non-employing businesses is much more difficult, with no comprehensive, up-to-date register or list available.

The previous edition of this publication relied on the ABS Business Register at the time for coverage of non-employing businesses. Evidence now suggests that while the register provided quite good coverage of employing businesses its coverage of non-employing businesses was poor. Therefore the statistics presented in this publication for counts of businesses are not directly comparable with those in the previous edition.

The estimates of non-employing businesses provided in this publication are derived primarily from the ABS Labour Force Surveys. These surveys provide estimates of the number of self-employed people (i.e. people working in their own business without employees), but because many non-employing businesses involve a number of partners, estimates of the number of these businesses are not directly available. Income tax statistics on partnerships have been used to derive an estimate of the number of partners per partnership to allow the derivation of an estimated number of non-employing businesses. For further details, see the Technical Notes.

Because the estimates of non-employing businesses are derived primarily from the ABS Labour Force Survey, a number of businesses have been identified which would not have been included in previous ABS estimates. Home-based businesses such as door to door sellers, party plan operations and small scale building industry contractors would be included, but not separately identified.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

In Chapters 1, 4, and parts of Chapter 2 counts of private sector employees (employed wage and salary earners) are provided. These are derived from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE), while the number of persons working in their own business are derived from the Labour Force Surveys. 'Self-employed' persons are those working in their own business without employees, while 'employers' are those working in their own business with employees.

In Chapter 5 and parts of Chapter 2 counts of employment based on the ABS integrated Economics Censuses and Surveys are provided. These counts include employees and working proprietors and partners.

EMPLOYER SIZE STATISTICS

In most tables, statistics are classified by 'employer size.' The derivation of employer size however, differs depending on the source of the statistics. In Chapters 1, 4 and parts of 2 and 3, employer size is based on the number of employees (wage and salary earners). In the remainder of Chapters 2 and 3 and all of Chapter 5, the employer size classification is based on total employment of the business (ie employees and working proprietors and partners).

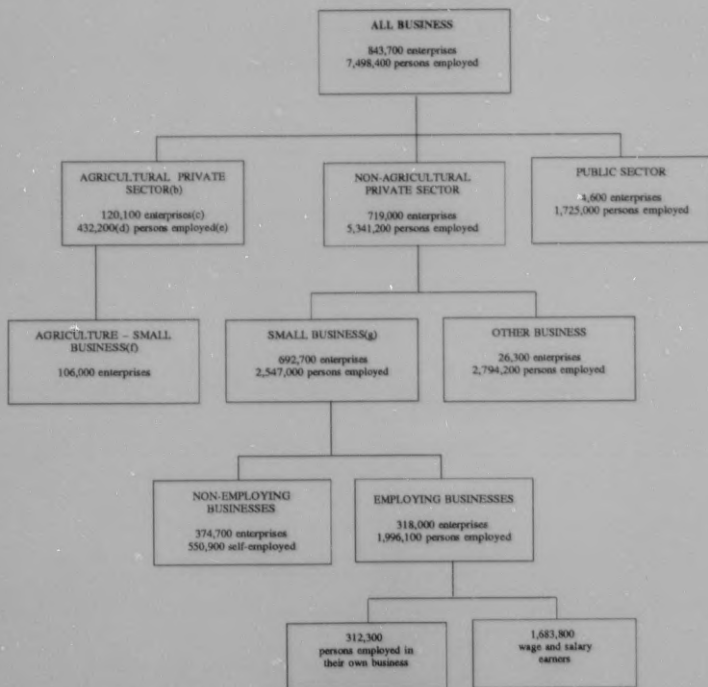
RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Inaccuracies in these data may occur because of insufficient coverage, imperfections in answers provided by respondents and errors made in coding and processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error and can occur in any statistical collection or compilation. Every effort has been made to minimise non-sampling error in the derivation of estimates. Estimates are also subject to sampling error and for an explanation of this type of error see the Technical Notes.

CHAPTER 1

AN OVERVIEW OF SMALL BUSINESS
IN AUSTRALIA

DIAGRAM 1.1 BUSINESSES IN AUSTRALIA, 1989-90(a)



(a) Generally, the number of enterprises and persons employed are obtained by averaging the estimates for the middle months of each quarter for the 1989-90 financial year.
 (b) Includes ASIC Subdivisions 02 - Services to Agriculture, 03 - Forestry and logging, and 04 - Fishing and hunting. (c) This figure is an estimate based on data from two different years; 113,100 enterprises in ASIC Subdivision 01 are drawn from the 1988-89 Agriculture Finance Survey, while the 6,927 enterprises in ASIC Subdivisions 02, 03 and 04 are drawn from the ABS Business Register for July 1990. Excludes enterprises in ASIC Subdivision 01 with an estimated annual value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of less than \$20,000. (d) Data for persons employed is based on the 1988-89 financial year. (e) Includes persons employed in agricultural enterprises with an EVAO of less than \$20,000. Excludes unpaid family helpers. (f) Agricultural small businesses are those enterprises with an 'Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations' (EVAO) of more than \$20,000 but less than \$400,000. Includes only ASIC Subdivision 01. (g) Small businesses (except in agriculture) are defined as those enterprises which employ less than 20 persons, except for manufacturing where small enterprises are those which employ less than 100 persons.

Source: ABS Catalogue Nos. 6203.0, 6248.0 and 7102.0, and unpublished data.

THE STRUCTURE OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS

During 1989-90, there was an average of 844,000 businesses operating in Australia, employing almost 7.5 million people.

Diagram 1.1 shows the structure of Australian Business with data on number of businesses and persons employed by business sector.

In the Agricultural sector there were 120,000 enterprises of which 113,100 were classified to ASIC Subdivision 01-Agriculture. The remaining were classified to ASIC Subdivision 02, Services to agriculture such as sheep shearing services and Aerial agricultural services, Subdivision 03, Forestry and logging or Subdivision 04, Fishing and hunting. Some detailed Agricultural industry statistics are provided in Chapter 5 as part of the industry profiles.

There were about 4,600 public sector enterprises in Australia in 1990 employing more than 1.7 million people.

The non-Agricultural private sector is the main focus of this publication. In 1989-90, there were on average 719,000 enterprises in this sector which represented 85 per cent of all enterprises in Australia. These enterprises employed more than 5.3 million people or about 71 per cent of total persons employed.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS

In Diagram 1.1 small business is divided into two broad categories: Agriculture Private Sector (ASIC Subdivision 01, that is Agriculture only, not including Services to agriculture, Forestry and logging or Fishing and hunting) and Non-Agriculture private sector. No size statistics are available for Services to agriculture, Forestry and logging, Fishing and hunting or private sector enterprises.

In Agriculture (ASIC subdivision 01), about 106,000 (94 per cent) of the 113,000 enterprises recorded in the industry in 1988-89 were small businesses, i.e. have an estimated value of agricultural operations of between \$20,000 and \$400,000.

Over recent years the small business component of the total non-agricultural private sector has been steady, contributing about 96 per cent to the total number of enterprises in Australia. In 1989-90, on average, about 693,000 of the 719,000 non-agricultural private sector businesses were classified as small, using the adopted definition. (See introduction).

These small businesses employed more than 2.5 million people which is about 48 per cent of the total private sector workforce.

The small business component can be further broken into non-employing and employing businesses.

During 1989-90 there were an average of about 375,000 non-employing enterprises operating in Australia. While these businesses had no employees, there were about 551,000 working-proprietors involved either as owners or partners. This was 22 per cent of the total non-farm private sector small business workforce.

Non-employing businesses are discussed in more detail in Chapter 2.

Agriculture

Public sector

Private sector

Agriculture

Non-agricultural private sector

Non-employing businesses

A STATE BREAKDOWN

Table 1.1 shows the distribution of small businesses across States in 1989-90. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland together accounted for nearly 80 per cent of all small businesses and their employment. New South Wales alone accounted for one third of all small business in Australia, followed by Victoria with 26 per cent and Queensland with 18 per cent.

In nearly all States more than 96 per cent of businesses were small, except for in the Northern Territory where just over 92 per cent were small. Small business employment accounted for just under half the workforce in Australia. However, in Tasmania nearly 53 per cent of all employment was in small business, while in New South Wales and Victoria this figure was 46 per cent.

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF SMALL ENTERPRISES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY STATE, 1989-90

	<i>Enterprises</i>		<i>Employment</i>	
	<i>Small business ('000)</i>	<i>Per cent of all business</i>	<i>Small business ('000)</i>	<i>Per cent of all business</i>
New South Wales	233.7	96.3	859.8	45.7
Victoria	180.6	96.2	675.9	46.0
Queensland	124.2	96.8	445.1	52.3
South Australia	55.8	96.1	209.0	48.1
Western Australia	67.3	96.6	235.2	50.0
Tasmania	16.3	96.3	67.2	52.8
Northern Territory	4.1	92.6	20.7	49.9
Australian Capital Territory	10.7	96.0	34.0	51.2
Australia	692.7	96.3	2,547.0	47.7

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units.

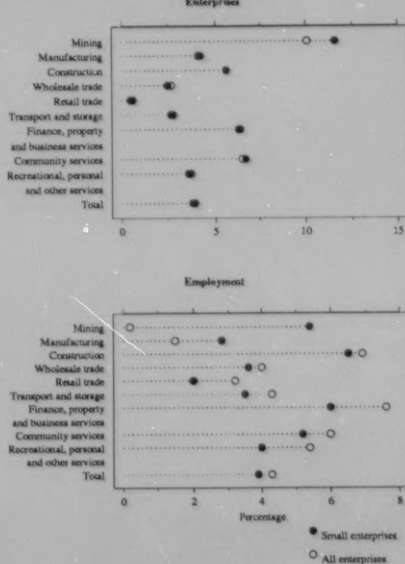
Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, Australia, unpublished data (6248.0); Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

GROWTH IN SMALL BUSINESS SINCE 1983-84

The statistics in Table 1.3 on page 13 show that over the six-year period 1983-84 to 1989-90, the number of small businesses increased from 550,000 to almost 700,000, an increase of about 25 per cent. This is an average growth rate of 3.8 per cent per annum. The number of larger businesses increased by 36 per cent over the same period. Small business employment increased by over 500,000 (26 per cent) to 2.5 million people in 1989-90, an average of 3.9 per cent per annum. This compared with an increase of 31 per cent in employment in larger businesses over the same period.

These growth rates were similar to those recorded for the Total private sector, although total employment grew at a slightly higher rate of 4.3 per cent per annum.

DIAGRAM 1.2 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR ENTERPRISES AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AUSTRALIA 1983-84 TO 1989-90



Industry sector

Industry sectors can be amalgamated into two broad groupings — 'goods-producing' and 'services-producing'. For this analysis we have defined goods-producing industries as Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water, and Construction while services-producing industries include Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Transport and storage, Communication, Finance, property and business services, Community services and Recreation, personal and other services.

Table 1.3 on page 13 shows that in 1989-90, the services-producing industries accounted for 71 per cent (or 490,000) of small enterprises and over 67 per cent of small business employment.

While industries in the services sector dominate Australian small business in terms of numbers, the 3.3 per cent annual average increase in the number of businesses since 1983-84 has not been as strong as that of the goods-producing sector, where the number of businesses increased at an annual rate of 5.2 per cent. A similar, but not as pronounced trend occurred in small business employment numbers, with the goods-producing industries growing at an annual average rate of 4.2 per cent between 1983-84 and 1989-90 compared with 3.7 per cent in the services sector.

Growth in the services-producing sector slowed appreciably between 1988-89 and 1989-90. Over the twelve months there was a decline in the number of small businesses and only a 1.7 per cent increase in employment. Over the same 12 months period small businesses in the goods-producing sector maintained the 6 year annual average growth rate of 5.2 per cent in the number of businesses while employment increased by 5.0 per cent.

An examination of the component industries and their annual average employment growth rate in number of enterprises and employment, provides a better insight into growth in the small business sector and other areas of the economy.

DIAGRAM 1.3 AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AUSTRALIA 1983-84 TO 1989-90

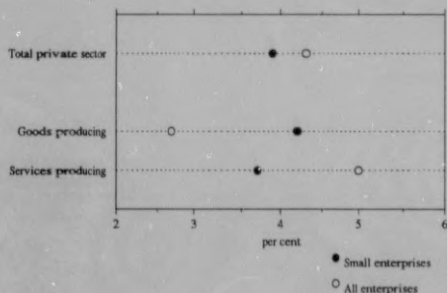


TABLE 1.2 GROWTH IN PRIVATE SECTOR SMALL BUSINESSES
(Per cent)

Industry division(a)	Annual average growth				Growth	
	1983-84 to 1988-89		1983-84 to 1989-90		1988-89 to 1989-90	
	Enter-prises	Employ-ment	Enter-prises	Employ-ment	Enter-prises	Employ-ment
<i>Goods producing—</i>						
Manufacturing	4.6	2.5	4.2	2.8	2.3	4.2
Construction	5.4	6.5	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.1
Other	13.2	6.0	11.3	5.2	2.8	1.3
Total goods producing	5.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	5.2	5.0
<i>Services producing—</i>						
Retail trade	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.0	-3.8	-0.6
Finance, property and other business services	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.0	2.7	3.8
Recreational, personal and other services	5.4	4.5	3.6	4.0	-4.9	1.6
Other	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	2.8	2.9
Total services producing	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.7	-0.5	1.7
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR(b)	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	1.1	2.7

(a) Industry division as defined in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (b) Excludes private sector agricultural business.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

Table 1.4 on page 14 shows that between 1983-84 and 1989-90, small businesses increased at an annual rate of 3.8 per cent. The number of small businesses in the Mining industry increased at 11.6 per cent per annum, while small Retail enterprises increased at only 0.5 per cent per annum. Employment in small businesses had an annual growth rate of 3.9 per cent over the six year period, with Construction showing the highest growth rate in employment of 6.5 per cent.

A turnaround in 1989-90

As can be seen from Table 1.2 there is a significant change in growth rates in small business employment between the period 1983-84 to 1988-89 and 1988-89 to 1989-90. Both Manufacturing and Construction, the major goods-producing industries, have maintained strong growth rates through to 1990. The Construction industry was particularly strong averaging 6.5 per cent growth per annum in employment over the 6 year period, while Manufacturing industry employment growth increased from an annual average of 2.5 per cent over the 5 years between 1983-84 and 1988-89 to 4.2 per cent between 1988-89 and 1989-90.

In contrast most industries in the services-producing sector experienced a downturn during 1989-90. The Retail industry, the major industry in the services-producing sector, showed a steady annual average growth rate of 2.6 per cent in small business employment in the five years to 1988-89, but between 1988-89 and 1989-90 this turned around to fall by 0.6 per cent.

Growth in employment in the other major industries in the services-producing sector also slowed with Finance, property and business services growth dropping from an annual average of 6.4 per cent between 1983-84 and 1988-89 to 3.8 per cent between 1988-89 and 1989-90. Recreational, personal and other services also dropped from an annual average growth of 4.5 per cent in the five years to 1988-89 to 1.6 per cent in the following year.

The rates of growth in the number of enterprises reflect similar trends. More detailed industry data are presented in Tables 1.4 to 1.6 and diagram 1.2.

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS ACROSS INDUSTRIES

Table 1.4 on page 14 shows that of the 692,700 small businesses in Australia in 1989-90, most were in the Retail trade, Construction, and Finance, property and business services industries. It should be noted that Agriculture is a major exclusion from tables in this chapter.

In all industries except for Mining, small business accounted for more than 90 per cent of all businesses. The Manufacturing, Construction, Retail Trade and Transport and storage industries had more than 97 per cent of their businesses classified as small.

Small businesses in Australia in 1989-90 provided employment for nearly 50 per cent of the economy's workforce. Across industries the distribution of small business employment showed some marked differences with the Construction industry having nearly three quarters of its workforce located in the small business sector, while in the Mining industry the proportion was only 10 per cent.

People working in their own business

Of the 2,547,000 persons working in small businesses in Australia in 1989-90, about two thirds were employees while one third were people working in their own business.

The Construction and Retail Trade industries accounted for nearly 50 per cent of all persons working in their own business. Among small business employees, Manufacturing accounted for 24 per cent, Retail Trade accounted for 21 per cent, and Finance, property and business services for 14 per cent of total small business employees.

AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS BY EMPLOYER SIZE GROUP

In Table 1.5 on page 15 Australian non-agriculture private sector businesses are broken into employer size groups for further analysis.

Non-employing businesses

An important component of small business is the non-employing sector. In 1989-90 there were about 375,000 non-employing businesses in Australia involving about 551,000 people either as working proprietors or partners. These people, working in their own business and not having any employees are known as 'self-employed'.

The Construction industry has more non-employing businesses than any other with about 100,000 businesses recorded in 1989-90 which involved almost 150,000 people. The Retail industry was also significant with about 72,000 businesses involving more than 112,000 people.

Over the six year period 1983-84 to 1989-90 the number of non-employing businesses increased at an annual rate of 3.9 per cent. More details on non-employing business are provided in Chapter 2.

Small employing businesses

The number of employing businesses with less than 10 employees increased at an average rate of 3.5 per cent over the 6 years to 1989-90, but in 1989-90 fell by 0.5 per cent. However, those businesses with between 10 and 19 employees recorded an average annual growth rate of 5.3 per cent since 1983-84 and had generally maintained this rate in 1989-90.

Table 1.6 on page 16 shows that of the almost 1.7 million small business employees recorded in 1989-90 more than half were with businesses with less than 10 employees.

DIAGRAM 1.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERPRISES BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1989-90

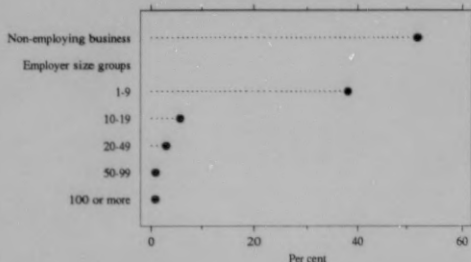


DIAGRAM 1.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY TYPE OF EMPLOYED PERSON AND EMPLOYER SIZE 1989-90

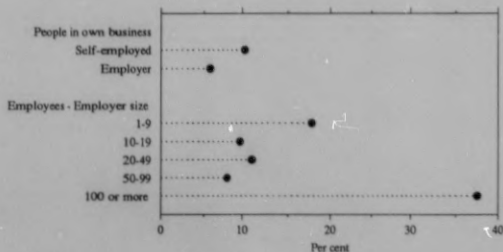


TABLE 1.3 NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SMALL BUSINESS BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUP AND SECTOR(b)

Sector	Number of enterprises			Persons employed		
	Small enterprises	All enterprises		Small enterprises	All enterprises	
	('000)	(%)	('000)	('000)	(%)	('000)
1983-84						
<i>Private sector—</i>						
Goods producing	147.7	97.8	151.0	645.2	45.3	1,423.9
Services producing	405.6	96.2	421.5	1,379.3	50.4	2,735.0
Total private sector	553.2	96.6	572.5	2,024.6	48.7	4,159.0
1988-89						
<i>Private sector—</i>						
Goods producing	190.5	98.0	194.4	788.3	49.9	1,579.0
Services producing	495.0	95.8	516.7	1,690.8	46.8	3,615.9
Total private sector	685.5	96.4	711.2	2,479.0	47.7	5,194.9
1989-90						
<i>Private sector—</i>						
Goods producing	200.4	98.0	204.5	827.3	49.4	1,673.5
Services producing	492.3	95.7	514.5	1,719.7	46.9	3,667.6
Total private sector	692.7	96.3	719.0	2,547.0	47.7	5,341.2
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)						
<i>Private sector—</i>						
Goods producing	5.2	..	5.2	4.2	..	2.7
Services producing	3.3	..	3.4	3.7	..	5.0
Total private sector	3.8	..	3.9	3.9	..	4.3

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units. (b) Excludes private sector agriculture/business.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, Australia, unpublished data 1983-84 (43481), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 1.4 NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY

Industry division(b)	Enterprises			Employment				
	Small business		All business (^{'000})	Small business				All business
	(^{'000})	Per cent of all business		Persons working in own business (^{'000})	Private sector employees (^{'000})	Total (^{'000})	Per cent of all business	
1983-84								
Mining	1.3	82.1	1.6	1.3	4.4	5.7	7.4	77.6
Manufacturing	47.7	96.7	49.3	54.3	345.8	400.1	39.4	1,016.7
Construction	98.6	98.6	100.0	146.5	92.7	239.2	74.0	323.4
Wholesale trade	39.3	93.5	42.1	39.3	121.9	161.2	44.8	359.8
Retail trade	143.0	97.9	146.1	202.0	289.6	491.6	56.5	870.0
Transport and storage	40.6	97.5	41.6	58.4	42.3	100.7	54.0	186.6
Finance, property and business services	76.1	96.3	79.0	80.0	166.9	246.9	47.1	524.1
Community services	41.1	93.2	44.1	40.8	101.6	142.4	36.7	388.5
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	64.1	95.3	67.2	85.5	149.1	234.6	58.1	404.1
Total(d)	553.2	96.6	572.5	710.0	1,314.5	2,024.6	48.7	4,159.0
1988-89								
Mining	2.5	89.9	2.8	2.0	5.7	7.8	10.1	76.5
Manufacturing	59.7	97.5	61.2	65.9	386.2	452.2	43.1	1,048.7
Construction	128.3	98.4	130.3	197.6	130.6	328.2	73.1	449.1
Wholesale trade	45.1	92.5	48.7	38.6	151.3	189.9	41.5	457.3
Retail trade	153.4	97.2	157.8	205.1	352.5	557.6	52.9	1,054.7
Transport and storage	46.4	97.2	47.7	63.2	57.0	120.2	48.6	247.5
Finance, property and business services	107.2	95.8	111.8	109.7	226.9	336.6	43.1	781.7
Community services	57.5	94.4	60.9	51.5	139.9	191.4	36.0	531.2
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	83.3	95.1	87.6	107.5	184.8	292.2	54.1	540.4
Total(d)	685.5	96.4	711.2	843.7	1,635.3	2,479.0	47.7	5,194.9
1989-90								
Mining	2.5	89.2	2.8	2.9	4.8	7.8	9.9	78.6
Manufacturing	61.1	97.3	62.8	67.3	403.8	471.1	42.5	1,109.7
Construction	136.7	98.5	138.8	206.9	141.3	348.2	72.1	482.6
Wholesale trade	45.6	92.4	49.3	43.8	155.6	199.4	43.7	455.8
Retail trade	147.6	97.2	151.8	208.9	345.6	554.5	52.7	1,051.6
Transport and storage	47.7	97.1	49.1	65.3	58.5	123.8	51.5	240.4
Finance, property and business services	110.1	95.8	114.9	111.9	237.6	349.4	43.1	811.2
Community services	60.5	94.3	64.2	49.9	143.2	193.1	35.1	550.5
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	79.2	94.9	83.4	104.5	192.6	297.0	53.5	554.7
Total(d)	692.7	96.3	719.0	863.2	1,683.8	2,547.0	47.7	5,341.2
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)								
Mining	11.6	..	10.1	15.2	1.4	5.4	..	0.2
Manufacturing	4.2	..	4.1	3.6	2.6	2.8	..	1.5
Construction	5.6	..	5.6	5.9	7.3	6.5	..	6.9
Wholesale trade	2.5	..	2.7	1.8	4.2	3.6	..	4.0
Retail trade	0.5	..	0.6	0.6	3.0	2.0	..	3.2
Transport and storage	2.7	..	2.8	1.9	5.6	3.5	..	4.3
Finance, property and business services	6.3	..	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.0	..	7.6
Community services	6.7	..	6.5	3.4	5.9	5.2	..	6.0
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	3.6	..	3.7	3.4	4.4	4.0	..	5.4
Total(d)	3.8	..	3.9	3.3	4.2	3.9	..	4.3

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data se (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

TABLE 1.5 NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non employing business	Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Total small business	All business
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
		1983-84 ('000)							
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	1.3	1.6	
Manufacturing	18.5	18.7	5.6	3.7	1.2	1.6	47.7	49.3	
Construction	72.3	24.5	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	98.6	100.0	
Wholesale trade	16.5	19.1	3.6	1.8	0.5	0.4	39.3	42.1	
Retail trade	71.4	65.4	6.2	2.2	0.5	0.4	143.0	146.1	
Transport and storage	30.4	9.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	40.6	41.5	
Finance, property and business services	35.4	36.9	3.8	2.0	0.5	0.4	76.1	79.0	
Community services	16.1	22.8	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.5	41.1	44.1	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	34.4	25.2	4.4	2.3	0.5	0.3	64.1	67.2	
Total(d)	297.1	222.4	28.9	15.8	4.3	3.9	553.2	572.5	
1988-89 ('000)									
Mining	1.4	0.9	*0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.8	
Manufacturing	24.9	23.2	6.1	4.2	1.3	1.5	59.7	61.2	
Construction	94.5	30.9	2.9	1.5	0.4	0.2	128.3	130.3	
Wholesale trade	18.6	21.9	4.7	2.4	0.6	0.6	45.1	48.7	
Retail trade	71.5	74.2	7.7	3.0	0.8	0.6	153.4	157.8	
Transport and storage	33.0	12.1	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	46.4	47.7	
Finance, property and business services	53.0	48.8	5.4	2.8	1.1	0.8	107.2	111.8	
Community services	22.4	31.7	3.4	1.8	0.8	0.8	57.5	60.9	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	47.0	30.6	5.7	3.3	0.6	0.4	83.3	87.6	
Total(d)	368.2	274.4	37.4	20.0	5.9	5.3	685.5	711.2	
1989-90 ('000)									
Mining	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.8	
Manufacturing	25.7	23.5	6.4	4.1	1.4	1.7	61.1	62.8	
Construction	100.1	33.7	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	136.7	138.8	
Wholesale trade	18.1	22.6	4.9	2.5	0.7	0.5	45.6	49.3	
Retail trade	72.0	67.4	8.3	2.7	0.8	0.7	147.6	151.8	
Transport and storage	34.9	11.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	47.7	49.1	
Finance, property and business services	53.2	51.1	5.8	2.9	1.1	0.8	110.1	114.9	
Community services	24.9	32.4	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.9	60.5	64.2	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	42.6	30.4	6.2	3.3	0.5	0.4	79.2	83.4	
Total(d)	374.7	273.1	39.4	20.0	6.2	5.6	692.7	719.0	
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)									
Mining	20.2	4.6	-4.6	1.9	7.2	-2.5	11.6	10.1	
Manufacturing	5.6	3.9	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.0	4.2	4.1	
Construction	5.6	5.5	8.6	6.1	8.1	10.4	5.6	5.6	
Wholesale trade	1.6	2.8	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.3	2.5	2.7	
Retail trade	0.1	0.5	5.0	3.8	8.1	10.6	0.5	0.6	
Transport and storage	2.3	3.6	6.2	2.5	15.8	7.5	2.7	2.8	
Finance, property and business services	7.0	5.6	7.3	6.0	15.0	12.8	6.3	6.4	
Community services	7.5	6.0	6.2	0.7	4.5	10.4	6.7	6.5	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	3.6	3.2	6.1	5.9	0.5	7.7	3.6	3.7	
Total(d)	3.9	3.5	5.3	3.9	6.2	6.1	3.8	3.9	

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data see (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 1.6 PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees							
	Self employed	Employers	Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
1983-84 ('000)										
Mining	0.9	0.4	2.3	*2.1	4.1	*3.5	64.3	4.4	76.3	
Manufacturing	29.0	25.3	74.7	75.4	110.3	85.4	616.6	345.8	962.4	
Construction	107.8	38.8	68.5	24.2	27.8	16.5	39.9	92.7	176.9	
Wholesale trade	24.4	14.9	74.2	47.7	55.2	35.0	108.4	121.9	320.5	
Retail trade	109.9	92.1	210.5	79.1	60.4	33.2	284.9	289.6	668.0	
Transport and storage	44.8	13.6	27.7	14.6	21.5	10.2	54.3	42.3	128.2	
Finance, property and business services	48.9	31.1	116.1	50.8	56.4	33.0	187.8	166.9	444.0	
Community services	19.7	21.1	70.6	31.0	55.6	44.9	145.6	101.6	347.7	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	50.1	35.3	92.1	57.0	66.7	37.5	65.3	149.1	318.6	
Total(d)	436.9	273.1	736.9	382.0	457.9	299.3	1,572.8	1,314.5	3,448.9	
1988-89 ('000)										
Mining	1.7	0.3	3.5	*2.2	3.8	3.6	61.3	5.7	74.5	
Manufacturing	39.3	26.7	90.5	80.8	125.4	89.5	596.6	386.2	982.8	
Construction	142.9	54.7	93.4	37.2	41.5	23.7	55.8	130.6	251.5	
Wholesale trade	25.9	12.7	88.6	62.7	59.5	44.1	153.8	151.3	418.7	
Retail trade	107.9	97.2	252.6	99.9	88.1	55.3	353.7	352.5	849.6	
Transport and storage	49.3	13.9	38.1	18.9	24.8	17.9	84.6	57.0	184.2	
Finance, property and business services	72.6	37.2	155.4	71.4	83.7	73.9	287.5	226.9	671.9	
Community services	27.4	24.0	95.0	44.8	56.1	52.4	231.4	139.9	479.8	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	67.8	39.7	108.7	76.1	96.0	43.2	108.9	184.8	432.9	
Total(d)	537.0	306.7	926.3	494.1	588.9	404.1	1,937.8	1,635.3	4,351.2	
1989-90 ('000)										
Mining	2.2	0.7	3.2	1.6	4.1	4.8	62.0	4.8	75.7	
Manufacturing	40.1	27.1	92.6	85.3	128.7	97.2	638.6	403.8	1,042.5	
Construction	149.4	57.5	103.6	37.7	40.5	24.4	69.5	141.3	275.7	
Wholesale trade	27.2	16.5	90.7	65.0	74.1	45.6	136.7	155.6	412.0	
Retail trade	112.5	96.4	238.6	107.0	80.6	57.1	359.4	345.6	842.7	
Transport and storage	51.5	13.8	35.1	23.3	24.1	23.8	68.7	58.5	175.1	
Finance, property and business services	74.0	37.9	162.5	75.1	87.4	79.9	294.5	237.6	699.4	
Community services	30.3	19.7	100.7	42.5	61.3	56.4	239.7	143.2	500.6	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	62.1	42.4	110.0	82.5	96.6	38.0	123.1	192.6	450.2	
Total(d)	550.9	312.3	937.5	520.4	597.8	427.5	1,994.7	1,683.8	4,478.0	
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)										
Mining	17.1	10.2	5.7	-4.6	—	5.5	-0.6	1.4	-0.1	
Manufacturing	5.5	1.2	3.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	0.6	2.6	1.3	
Construction	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.7	6.5	6.7	9.7	7.3	7.7	
Wholesale trade	1.8	1.7	3.4	5.3	5.0	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	
Retail trade	0.4	0.8	2.1	5.2	4.9	9.5	3.9	3.0	3.9	
Transport and storage	2.4	0.2	4.0	8.1	1.9	15.2	4.0	5.6	5.3	
Finance, property and business services	7.1	3.4	5.8	6.7	7.6	15.9	7.8	6.1	7.9	
Community services	7.4	-1.1	6.1	5.4	1.6	3.9	8.7	5.9	6.3	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	3.6	3.1	3.0	6.4	6.4	0.2	11.1	4.4	5.9	
Total(d)	3.9	2.3	4.1	5.3	4.5	6.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	

(a) See Introduction - Statistical units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water, and Communication industries.

Source: Labour Force Survey, unpublished data; Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data see (6248.0)

WOMEN IN SMALL BUSINESS

Of the 2.5 million people working in small businesses in 1989-90, more than one million or 40 per cent were women. In large businesses, women represented about 44 per cent of total employment. Table 1.7 on page 18 shows that of those people working in their own business, which include self-employed persons and employers, less than one third were women, while among small business employees 45 per cent were women.

Some industries are clearly dominated by a particular sex. The Community services industry is the only one where self-employed women outnumbered men. As employers, females do not dominate any industry although in the Recreational, personal and other services industry they accounted for just over 50 per cent of total employers in the industry.

As small business employees women outnumbered men in the Community services, Recreational, personal and other services and Finance, property and business services industries. Men and women were about equally represented as Retail trade employees.

Women have much lower representation in particular industries compared with their representation in the workforce. Self-employed women accounted for less than 20 per cent of all self-employed in the Mining, Construction and Transport and Storage industries. Women who are employers also accounted for less than 20 per cent of all employers in these industries in addition to Finance, property and business services. In the Mining and Construction industries women made up 20 per cent or less of small business employees, while in the Manufacturing, Transport and storage and Wholesale industries they accounted for about one-third of employees.

DIAGRAM 1.6 WOMEN IN SMALL BUSINESS: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1989-90

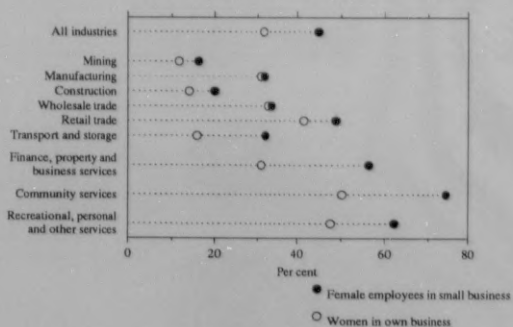


TABLE 1.7 PERSONS EMPLOYED BY SEX, INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE, 1989-90

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Self employed	Employers	Employer size group(a)				100 or more	Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99			
MALES ('000)									
Mining	2.0	0.6	2.6	1.4	3.3	4.1	56.9	4.0	68.2
Manufacturing	27.1	19.5	62.4	59.6	88.2	65.1	466.4	275.3	741.7
Construction	131.4	46.4	80.3	32.7	36.6	22.8	62.2	113.0	234.6
Wholesale trade	17.3	11.9	59.0	44.3	50.5	30.2	93.6	103.3	277.6
Retail trade	62.6	59.3	121.3	55.5	44.6	31.1	140.4	176.8	392.8
Transport and storage	43.5	11.4	22.4	17.4	17.0	18.8	51.1	39.8	126.7
Finance, property and business services	45.4	31.8	70.0	33.5	44.4	42.0	141.2	103.5	331.1
Community services	10.4	14.5	27.5	8.8	15.7	11.5	68.7	36.3	132.3
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	33.7	20.9	40.3	32.7	43.5	17.3	56.8	73.0	190.7
Total(d)	374.4	216.3	486.4	286.0	343.9	243.1	1,139.1	925.7	2,498.5
FEMALES ('000)									
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	5.2	0.8	7.5
Manufacturing	13.0	7.7	30.2	25.7	40.6	32.1	172.2	128.6	300.8
Construction	18.0	11.1	23.2	5.0	3.9	1.6	7.3	28.3	41.1
Wholesale trade	9.9	4.7	31.6	20.7	23.6	15.4	43.1	52.3	134.5
Retail trade	49.9	37.1	117.3	51.5	36.0	26.0	219.0	168.8	449.8
Transport and storage	7.9	2.5	12.7	6.0	7.1	5.0	17.6	18.7	48.4
Finance, property and business services	28.6	6.0	92.5	41.6	43.0	37.9	153.3	134.1	368.3
Community services	19.9	5.2	73.2	33.7	45.6	44.9	170.9	106.8	368.3
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	28.4	21.5	69.7	49.8	53.0	20.7	66.3	119.5	259.5
Total(d)	176.5	95.9	451.1	234.3	254.0	184.5	855.6	758.2	1,979.5
FEMALES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)									
Mining	10.6	15.4	18.2	12.6	20.2	14.5	8.3	16.3	9.9
Manufacturing	32.5	28.3	32.6	30.1	31.5	33.0	27.0	31.8	28.9
Construction	12.1	19.4	22.4	13.4	9.6	6.7	10.5	20.0	14.9
Wholesale trade	36.3	28.2	34.9	31.9	31.9	33.8	31.5	33.6	32.6
Retail trade	44.4	38.5	49.2	48.1	44.7	45.6	60.9	48.8	53.4
Transport and storage	15.4	17.8	36.2	25.6	29.5	21.0	25.6	31.9	27.6
Finance, property and business services	38.6	15.9	56.9	55.4	49.2	47.4	52.0	56.4	52.7
Community services	65.8	26.3	72.7	79.2	74.4	79.6	71.3	74.6	73.6
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	45.8	50.6	63.3	60.4	54.9	54.5	53.8	62.1	57.6
Total(d)	32.0	30.7	48.1	45.0	42.5	43.1	42.9	45.0	44.2

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data see (6248.0); Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

CHAPTER 2

VERY SMALL BUSINESS

Introduction

As outlined in Chapter 1 the definition adopted in this publication for small business is those businesses employing less than 20 people except in the Manufacturing industry where those employing less than 100 people are included. A significant part of this small business sector of the economy consists of businesses which could be described as very small.

This chapter looks at the make-up of 'very small businesses'. For Table 2.1 these are defined as those with less than five employees, while for Tables 2.8 to 2.12 very small businesses are generally defined as those with employment less than 5 (including both employees and working proprietors and partners). As well as covering the very small employing businesses the analysis also looks at the non-employing businesses.

The proprietors of non-employing businesses are referred to as 'self employed' (see definition in Glossary). Some of the characteristics of the self employed sector of the workforce are presented in Tables 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6. Selected industry profiles drawn from the ABS program of integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys give some more detailed statistics on very small business in particular industries.

Overview of very small employing business

Table 2.1 shows that there were about 200,000 very small employing businesses in 1989-90, employing 450,000 people. 25 per cent of these were in the Retail Industry.

Employing businesses with less than five employees account for 32 per cent of all employing businesses.

The significance of very small businesses in terms of employees is much less than for number of businesses. Across all industries very small businesses account for 10 per cent of all employees.

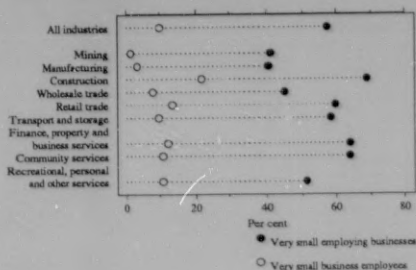
TABLE 2.1 VERY SMALL EMPLOYING BUSINESS(a), 1989-90

Industry divisions(b)	Very small employing business			Very small business employees		
	(['] 000)	Per cent of small business	Per cent of all business	(['] 000)	Per cent of small business	Per cent of all business
Mining	0.5	54.5	41.0	1.1	22.7	1.4
Manufacturing	15.0	42.5	40.5	36.6	9.1	3.5
Construction	26.6	72.8	68.8	59.9	42.4	21.7
Wholesale trade	13.9	50.8	44.7	33.4	21.5	8.1
Retail trade	47.8	63.1	59.8	113.9	32.9	13.5
Transport and storage	8.3	65.1	58.5	17.1	29.3	9.8
Finance, property and business services	39.5	69.5	64.0	86.0	36.2	12.3
Community services	25.1	70.5	63.9	53.5	37.3	10.7
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	21.0	57.2	51.3	49.1	25.5	10.9
Total(d)	197.8	62.2	57.5	450.9	26.8	10.1

(a) Consists of businesses with less than five employees. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0).

DIAGRAM 2.1 BUSINESSES WITH LESS THAN FIVE EMPLOYEES
BY INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO ALL EMPLOYING BUSINESSES
1989-90



Non-employing businesses

Table 2.2 shows that about 375,000 non-employing businesses were recorded in 1989-90. This is about twice as many as there were of very small employing businesses.

The industries where most non-employing businesses occur are the Construction industry with about 100,000 businesses and the Retail industry with over 70,000 businesses recorded.

About 550,000 working proprietors were involved in these non-employing businesses.

TABLE 2.2 NON-EMPLOYING BUSINESS, 1989-90
(^{'000})

Industry division(a)	Non-employing businesses	Self-employed persons
Mining	1.6	2.2
Manufacturing	25.7	40.1
Construction	100.1	149.4
Wholesale trade	18.1	27.2
Retail trade	72.0	112.5
Transport and storage	34.9	51.5
Finance, property and business services	53.2	74.0
Community services	24.9	30.3
Recreational, personal and other services(b)	42.6	62.1
Total(c)	374.7	550.9

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (b) Excludes private households employing staff. (c) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries; and excludes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, public administration and defence, and private households employing staff.

SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

The statistics in this section are derived from the Labour Force Survey. A 'self-employed' person is defined as someone working in their own business without employees.

During 1989-90 it is estimated that there were about 736,000 people self-employed in Australia. This was 15 per cent more than the number recorded in 1983-84.

Industry

Diagram 2.2 on page 22 shows that self-employed persons account for nearly 10 per cent of the 7.5 million persons employed in all businesses. In the Construction industry self-employed people made up nearly one third of the workforce.

Table 2.3 shows the 'Other industries' group, which consists mostly of persons employed in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, the Construction industry and the Retail trade industry accounted for 60 per cent of all self-employed persons in Australia in 1989-90.

The contribution that the 'Other industries' group made to the total number of self-employed persons decreased from about 32 per cent in 1983-84 to 25 per cent in 1989-90. The contribution that self-employed persons in the Retail trade industry made to the total also decreased slightly from 17 per cent in 1983-84 to 15 per cent in 1989-90. The proportion of self-employed persons working in the Construction industry increased from 17 per cent in 1983-84 to over 20 per cent in 1989-90.

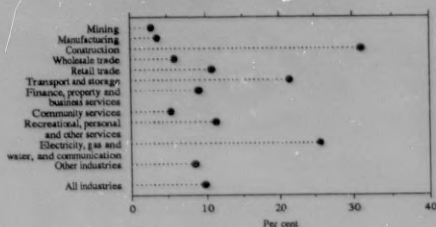
TABLE 2.3 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

Industry division(a)	1983-84			1989-90			As a per cent of total employment
				Persons			
	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)	
Mining	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.2	2.2	2.8
Manufacturing	20.8	8.2	29.0	27.1	13.0	40.1	3.6
Construction	96.7	11.0	107.8	131.4	18.0	149.4	31.0
Wholesale trade	15.8	8.5	24.4	17.3	9.9	27.2	6.0
Retail trade	61.0	48.9	109.9	62.6	49.9	112.5	10.7
Transport and storage	37.7	7.1	44.8	43.5	7.9	51.5	21.4
Finance, property and business services	35.7	13.2	48.9	45.4	28.6	74.0	9.1
Community services	7.8	11.9	19.7	10.4	19.9	30.3	5.5
Recreational, personal and other services(b)	26.5	23.7	50.1	33.7	28.4	62.1	11.2
Electricity, gas and water, and communication	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.5	25.8
Other industries(c)	148.3	52.7	201.0	130.7	54.4	185.1	8.6
Total	451.8	186.1	637.9	505.1	230.9	736.0	9.8

(a) Industry division as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). Excludes private households employing staff. (c) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, public administration and defence, and private households employing staff. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounts for about 99% of the "self-employed" in this category.

Source: ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

DIAGRAM 2.2 SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS AS A PER CENT OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1989-90



Occupation

Table 2.4 shows that a small number of occupations dominate the self-employed population. In 1989-90 over 50 per cent of self-employed persons were managers and administrators, and tradespeople.

DIAGRAM 2.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 1989-90

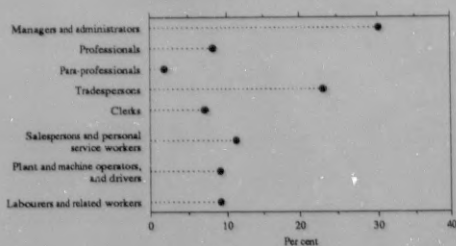


TABLE 2.4 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 1989-90

Occupation(a)	Males (⁰⁰⁰)	Females (⁰⁰⁰)	Persons	
			(⁰⁰⁰)	per cent
Managers and administrators	153.8	68.6	222.4	30.2
Professionals	35.5	24.0	59.5	8.1
Para-professionals	11.2	3.2	14.4	2.0
Tradespersons	155.1	16.4	171.4	23.3
Clerks	2.4	49.4	51.8	7.0
Salespersons and personal service workers	39.3	44.0	83.4	11.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	58.3	7.6	66.0	9.0
Labourers and related workers	49.5	17.6	67.1	9.1
Total	505.1	230.9	736.0	100.0

(a) Statistics for occupation are based on the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1986 (1222.0)

Source: ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

Gender

Women comprised nearly one third of all self-employed people. This proportion increased only slightly from 1983-84 to 1989-90.

Age

Table 2.5 shows that nearly 30 percent of self-employed persons were in the 35-44 age group, 25 per cent were in the 25-34 age group and 21 per cent were aged between 45 and 54. This pattern changed little from 1983-84 to 1989-90.

The distribution across age groups for self-employed men and women were similar except for the higher age categories. The age group with the greatest proportion of men - 77 per cent - was among those over 60 years.

Birthplace

Table 2.6 shows that in 1989-90 nearly three quarters of self-employed persons were born in Australia. Of those who were born overseas, most were born in Europe. These European-born people consisted mainly of those born in the UK and Ireland who accounted for over 8 per cent of all self-employed persons.

TABLE 2.5 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE

Age	1983-84				1989-90			
	Males (^{'000})	Females (^{'000})	Persons		Males (^{'000})	Females (^{'000})	Persons	
			(^{'000})	Per cent			(^{'000})	Per cent
15-19	6.1	2.1	8.2	1.3	6.1	3.3	9.4	1.3
20-24	29.9	8.1	38.0	6.0	28.6	11.7	40.2	5.5
25-34	109.5	48.0	157.5	24.7	126.8	57.9	184.7	25.1
35-44	124.4	60.5	184.9	29.0	137.0	75.1	212.1	28.8
45-54	96.0	42.4	138.4	21.7	107.9	49.0	156.9	21.3
55-59	39.5	12.8	52.2	8.2	42.2	17.0	59.2	8.0
60 and over	46.6	12.1	58.7	9.2	56.6	16.9	73.5	10.0
Total	451.8	186.1	637.9	100.0	505.1	230.9	736.0	100.0

Source: ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

TABLE 2.6 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SELECTED BIRTHPLACES

Birthplace	1983-84		1989-90	
	Persons (^{'000})	Per cent	Persons (^{'000})	Per cent
Born in Australia—	477.9	74.9	539.7	73.3
Born Overseas—	160.0	25.1	196.3	26.7
Total	637.9	100.0	736.0	100.0
Selected Birthplaces—				
Africa	*4.3	0.7	4.8	0.7
America	4.5	0.7	*5.9	0.8
U.S.A.	*2.2	0.3	*2.4	0.3
Asia	13.1	2.1	28.4	3.9
Lebanon	*3.4	0.5	5.6	0.8
Vietnam	*0.5	0.1	*4.4	0.6
Europe	127.7	20.0	139.7	19.0
Germany	7.1	1.1	8.5	1.2
Greece	13.7	2.1	13.4	1.8
Italy	29.4	4.6	21.4	2.9
Malta	*2.2	0.3	*3.0	0.4
Netherlands	7.8	1.2	8.4	1.1
Poland	*2.5	0.4	*3.4	0.5
UK & Ireland	47.7	7.5	62.4	8.5
Yugoslavia	7.0	1.1	8.1	1.1
Oceania	8.1	1.3	16.3	2.2
New Zealand	7.8	1.2	14.8	2.0
USSR	*2.3	0.4	*1.4	0.2

Source: ABS Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

PERSONS EMPLOYED AT HOME

There are no official ABS statistics about home based business. The ABS conducted a Persons Employed at Home Survey in association with the April 1989 Labour Force Survey conducted throughout Australia. A person employed at home was one who usually worked more hours at home than elsewhere in their main or second job or business.

Main findings

The statistics presented in Table 2.7 on page 25 relate to those persons who worked at home who said they were self-employed (i.e. in their own business without employees). They therefore exclude employed wage and salary earners, employers and unpaid family helpers.

The figures show that of all self-employed persons in the labour force in 1988-89, 17 per cent were persons employed at home. For women this ratio was 34 per cent while for men it was 9 per cent.

It is possible to estimate the number of non-employing businesses in Australia by applying the average number of self-employed persons per non-employing business, derived from Taxation statistics as was done in Chapter 1. Using this method it is estimated that there are about 82,100 non-employing businesses where the self-employed person worked at home. This is about 22 per cent of all non-employing businesses.

Of all persons who worked at home in April 1989, 46 per cent were self-employed. Of all males who worked at home 54 per cent were self-employed and 43 per cent of women who worked at home were self-employed.

In April 1989, there were 123,200 self-employed persons who worked more hours at home in their main or second job or business. Of these nearly two thirds were women.

The industry with most of the self-employed who worked at home - 21 per cent - was the Wholesale and Retail trade industry; 17 per cent worked in Finance, property and business services and 15 per cent each were in the Community services and Recreational, personal and other services industries.

The highest proportion of those self-employed persons who worked at home worked as Clerks or Professionals (28 per cent and 21 per cent respectively).

34 per cent of the self-employed who worked at home were in the 35-44 year age group, and 69 per cent were Australian born.

Generally, women outnumbered men among self-employed persons who worked at home. However, of the 17,400 people involved in Manufacturing, 51 per cent were men, and among the professionals, nearly 50 per cent were men. Of the 22,000 tradespersons nearly 60 per cent were men. Of the 10,000 managers and administrators, 64 per cent were men.

Women showed a significant contribution in some categories. Of the 14,300 in the Construction industry, 92 per cent were women, while 82 per cent of the 18,300 self-employed persons in the Community services industry were female. Of 17,600 self-employed persons whose occupation was as salespersons and personal service workers, 77 per cent were women.

TABLE 2.7 SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED AT HOME BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, APRIL 1989

	Self-employed who worked at home			As a per cent of all persons who worked at home			As a per cent of all self employed in the labour force		
	Males (¹ 000)	Females (¹ 000)	Persons (¹ 000)	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
<i>Industry division(a)—</i>									
Mining	—	*0.3	*0.3	—	*100	*100	—	—	15
Manufacturing	8.9	8.4	17.4	62.9	41.7	50.4	33	70	44
Construction	*1.2	13.1	14.3	*36.5	37.9	37.7	1	76	10
Wholesale and retail trade	10.7	14.7	25.4	66.2	47.5	53.9	14	26	19
Transport and storage	*0.1	3.7	3.9	*38.6	41.7	41.6	—	43	8
Finance, property and business services	9.6	10.8	20.4	51.6	37.9	43.3	22	38	28
Community services	*3.3	15.0	18.3	*33.4	48.1	44.6	36	83	67
Recreational, personal and other services	7.9	10.7	18.6	51.7	48.8	50.0	22	32	27
Other industries(b)	*1.6	*3.1	*4.7	*67.3	*32.0	*44.7	1	5	2
<i>Occupation(c)—</i>									
Managers and administrators	6.4	3.6	10.0	40.0	35.8	38.3	4	5	4
Professionals	12.7	12.8	25.5	50.1	64.3	56.3	39	56	46
Para-professionals	*3.4	*1.8	*5.2	*72.0	*66.3	*69.9	27	56	33
Tradespersons	13.0	8.9	22.0	69.6	70.7	70.0	8	57	13
Clerks	*1.0	32.9	33.9	*34.5	31.4	31.5	33	67	65
Salespersons and personal service workers	4.0	13.6	17.6	55.5	67.3	64.2	11	31	22
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	*1.0	*3.1	4.1	*59.1	*40.6	44.0	2	47	7
Labourers and related workers	*1.9	*3.0	*4.9	*52.9	*37.1	*42.1	4	17	8
<i>Age—</i>									
15-24	*1.8	3.9	5.8	*43.0	51.3	48.3	5	30	11
25-34	8.1	23.7	31.9	61.6	41.6	45.4	7	40	18
35-44	14.7	27.2	42.0	56.1	43.9	47.5	11	35	20
45-54	8.1	14.9	23.0	47.7	39.8	42.3	8	29	15
55-64	7.7	9.2	16.9	55.3	50.7	52.7	11	34	17
65 and over	*2.9	*0.8	3.7	*51.7	*20.5	38.6	10	13	11
<i>Birthplace—</i>									
Born in Australia	28.2	57.1	85.2	51.3	41.9	44.6	8	34	16
Born outside Australia	15.3	22.7	38.0	60.1	45.5	50.4	11	36	19
Born in mainly English speaking countries	6.8	12.8	19.6	56.8	51.4	53.2	13	44	24
Born in other countries	8.4	9.9	18.4	63.0	39.7	47.8	10	29	16
Total	43.4	79.8	123.2	54.1	42.8	46.2	9	34	17

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (b) Includes Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Electricity gas and water, Communication, and Public administration and defence. (c) Occupation categories as defined in the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 1986* (1222.0).

Source: Labour Force Supplementary Survey: Persons Employed at Home, Australia, April 1989, unpublished data.

VERY SMALL BUSINESS INDUSTRY PROFILES

The industry profiles presented in Tables 2.8 to 2.12 below were collected as part of the ABS Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys program. In this program, information was collected using a common framework of reporting units (enterprises and establishments) and data concepts, and in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (1983). Generally the statistics presented refer to enterprises with employment (including employees, working proprietors and partners) of less than five persons, except for the Manufacturing industry where the statistics refer to those enterprises with employment of less than four persons. For very small enterprises, there is usually a more limited range of data items collected compared with larger enterprises.

Care should be taken when comparing data in this Section with the data presented in Tables 2.1 and 2.2. The statistical unit for which data are presented in this section is the enterprise (except for the Construction industry — where enterprise data is unavailable), while the unit referred to in Table 2.1 and 2.2 was the employer unit.

The industries presented here are:

Service Industries Surveys 1986-87 and 1987-88;
Manufacturing 1983-84 and 1988-89;
Retail Trade 1985-86;
Construction 1984-85 and 1988-89.

Selected service industries

The statistics on very small businesses in selected service industries presented in Tables 2.8 and 2.9 were collected as part of the Service Industry Surveys conducted in 1986-87 and 1987-88. A wide range of service industries were surveyed in these years, ranging from those in the hospitality industry, personal services such as hairdressers and beauty salons, professional services such as those offered by the legal profession, and business services as offered by advertising agencies.

Main findings

Very small businesses among these industries had an average employment of between 2 and 3 persons including employees, working proprietors and partners. The Engineering services industry had an average employment of 1.8 persons compared with the Hotels and bars industry where the average was 3 persons.

In terms of numbers, very small businesses across these industries ranged from 67 enterprises in Motion picture theatres (or 33 per cent of all businesses in the industry) to 8,671 in the Hairdressers and beauty salons industry, which accounted for 79 per cent of all businesses in the industry.

The industries where very small businesses accounted for a high proportion of all businesses were Photography services, Pest control services, Computing services, Engineering services and Architectural services, where the proportion varied between 81 and 87 per cent of all businesses in each industry.

For Hotels and bars, Cafes and restaurants, and Motion picture theatres very small businesses accounted for only between 22 and 33 per cent of all businesses in each industry.

TABLE 2.8 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRY STATISTICS: ENTERPRISES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FIVE PERSONS, DETAILS OF OPERATIONS, 1986-87(a)

ASIC code	Industry	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added	Gross product	Net operating surplus
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	<i>Hospitality sector—</i>							
9233	Accommodation	2,600	6,451	26.0	266.7	158.5	118.2	75.4
9231	Cafes and restaurants	2,638	7,480	21.2	246.4	89.5	70.9	34.2
9232	Hotels and bars	1,106	3,317	18.0	241.1	74.2	51.7	29.7
9241-4	Licensed clubs	1,574	3,151	36.0	191.9	87.6	60.2	16.2
	<i>Other industries—</i>							
9133	Motion picture theatres	67	186	0.5	5.0	2.1	1.2	0.3
9361	Photography services	1,347	2,666	15.4	100.5	49.0	37.1	16.3
5741	Travel agency services	994	2,629	26.9	75.6	n.a.	34.5	5.4
5711	Motor vehicle hire	191	421	3.0	30.2	12.7	7.9	3.3
9351-5	Hairdressers and beauty salons	8,671	19,713	100.9	354.2	220.2	190.6	81.5
9340	Laundries and dry cleaners	1,087	2,556	9.4	57.0	31.5	25.9	13.6

(a) Excludes enterprises not in operation at the end of the year. Size of each enterprise is at June 1987.

Sources: Motor Vehicle Hire Industry 1986-87 (8652.0), Travel Agency Services Industry 1986-87 (8653.0), Motion Picture Theatre Industry 1986-87 (8654.0), Cafes and Restaurants Industry 1986-87 (8655.0), Hotels and Accommodation Industries 1986-87 (8656.0), Licensed Clubs Industry 1986-87 (8657.0), Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry 1986-87 (8658.0), Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry 1986-87 (8659.0) Photography Services Industry 1986-87 (8660.0)

TABLE 2.9 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRY STATISTICS: ENTERPRISES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FIVE PERSONS, DETAILS OF OPERATIONS, 1987-88(a)

ASIC code	Industry	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Gross product	Net operating surplus
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	<i>Selected professions—</i>						
6334	Architectural services	3,679	7,031	91.0	330.8	178.5	73.8
6336	Engineering services	4,310	7,972	125.7	363.5	216.9	67.6
6335	Surveying services	627	1,612	20.8	61.5	36.3	12.0
6372	Accounting services	3,701	(b)8,579	n.a.	276.6	165.0	86.9
6371	Legal services	3,722	(b)8,301	n.a.	463.8	285.8	227.3
	Solicitors firms	1,873	4,967	n.a.	195	n.a.	65
	<i>Other industries—</i>						
6382	Advertising services	1,630	3,305	53.5	385.5	88.6	25.9
6387	Cleaning services	2,613	5,344	19.4	101.7	61.1	37.7
6381	Computing services	3,075	6,000	119.8	282.6	181.2	40.7
6386	Pest control services	479	963	8.0	34.4	18.7	9.2
6385	Security/protection and other business services	707	1,641	19.1	88.5	32.5	10.5
6310	Real estate agents	2,796	(c)7,146	107.3	315.3	196.3	76.1

(a) Excludes enterprises not in operation at the end of the year. Size of each enterprise is at June each year. (b) Excluding employees of service enterprises which serve more than one industry enterprise (e.g. a barristers' chambers service enterprise serving a number of barristers). Also excludes principals employed by service enterprises (particularly for superannuation purposes). (c) Also included in this figure are staff working solely on commission.

Sources: Real Estate Agents Industry 1987-88 (8663.0), Architectural Services Industry 1987-88 (8664.0), Surveying Services Industry 1987-88 (8665.0), Engineering and Technical Services Industry 1987-88 (8666.0), Accounting Services Industry 1987-88 (8668.0), Legal Services Industry 1987-88 (8667.0), Computing Services Industry 1987-88 (8669.0), Advertising Services Industry 1987-88 (8670.0), Pest Control Services Industry 1987-88 (8671.0), Cleaning Services Industry 1987-88 (8672.0) Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries, 1987-88 (8673.0).

Manufacturing industry

The statistics presented in Table 2.10 were collected as part of the Manufacturing Census held in 1983-84 and 1988-89 and relate to single establishment enterprises with employment of less than four persons at 30 June in each reference year.

There were about 11,000 very small manufacturing businesses in 1988-89, a decrease of 22 per cent from the total recorded in 1983-84 of 14,100.

The average number of persons working in each very small manufacturing enterprise was 2.

There were 24,176 persons working in very small manufacturing businesses in 1988-89, of which 68 per cent were males. This was a decline of 16 per cent from 28,756, the total employment in 1983-84. This decline occurred among male workers with female employment remaining stable over the two reference years.

The Wood, wood products and furniture industry was the largest in terms of number of very small businesses, accounting for 20 per cent of all businesses in 1988-89, 21 per cent of employment and 18 per cent of turnover.

DIAGRAM 2.4 SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FOUR PERSONS
PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1988-89

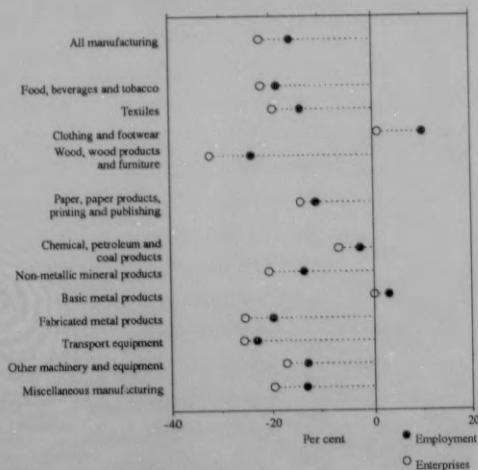


TABLE 2.10 SINGLE ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FOUR PERSONS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

ASIC code	Industry	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June(a)			Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover
			Males	Females	Persons		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m
<i>1983-84—</i>							
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	787	1,212	603	1,815	9.0	n.a.
23	Textiles	251	318	205	523	3.0	n.a.
24	Clothing and footwear	583	513	662	1,175	5.3	n.a.
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	3,298	5,239	1,300	6,539	29.7	n.a.
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,427	1,915	1,110	3,025	19.0	n.a.
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	223	319	130	449	3.0	n.a.
28	Non-metallic mineral products	541	853	251	1,104	5.9	n.a.
29	Basic metal products	142	255	46	301	2.0	n.a.
31	Fabricated metal products	2,459	3,935	1,038	4,973	29.9	n.a.
32	Transport equipment	770	1,268	299	1,567	9.5	n.a.
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,902	2,875	1,019	3,894	26.8	n.a.
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,726	2,359	1,032	3,391	16.1	n.a.
Total manufacturing		14,109	21,061	7,695	28,756	159.2	n.a.
<i>1988-89—</i>							
21	Food, beverages and tobacco	616	865	611	1,476	15.1	91.5
23	Textiles	202	269	182	451	4.3	21.4
24	Clothing and footwear	588	540	754	1,294	10.5	52.1
25	Wood, wood products and furniture	2,230	3,867	1,124	4,991	44.8	234.8
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,228	1,564	1,135	2,699	32.2	156.2
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	208	314	123	437	5.4	34.3
28	Non-metallic mineral products	430	680	278	958	9.3	54.4
29	Basic metal products	142	238	72	310	3.4	22.2
31	Fabricated metal products	1,842	2,965	1,026	3,991	46.4	219.5
32	Transport equipment	575	944	265	1,209	12.4	59.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,576	2,269	1,135	3,404	43.9	200.5
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,387	2,019	937	2,956	29.8	144.6
Total manufacturing		11,024	16,534	7,642	24,176	257.4	1,290.5

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8203.0).

Retail Industry

The statistics presented in Table 2.11 were collected as part of the 1985-86 Retail Census.

There were about 103,600 very small Retailers in 1985-86, 74 per cent of all Retail businesses. These very small enterprises had a total employment of 245,200, 27 per cent of all employment recorded in the industry in 1985-86.

Over one-third of these very small Retail businesses were food stores.

Over 80 per cent of all businesses in the Clothing fabric and furniture stores sector were very small businesses.

Construction Industry

The statistics presented in Table 2.12 were collected as part of the Construction Industry Surveys held in 1984-85 and 1988-89.

The statistics show that at 30 June 1989, there were about 82,500 very small Construction enterprises, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent on the number operating at the end of June 1985. These very small Construction enterprises accounted for 85 per cent of all Construction enterprises recorded at 30 June 1989.

There were 168,300 persons employed in very small Construction enterprises at the end of June 1989, a decrease of 4 per cent over the employment recorded at 30 June 1985.

In 1988-89 these very small Construction enterprises had a turnover of \$12.3 billion, 26 per cent of all turnover recorded in the industry.

TABLE 2.11 RETAIL INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FIVE PERSONS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS, 1985-86

ASIC code	Industry	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added	Net operating surplus
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
481	Department and general stores	16	41	0.2	3.6	1.1	0.9
484	Clothing, fabric and furniture stores	15,488	34,197	187.7	2,235.9	539.1	394.2
485	Household appliance and hardware stores	9,823	22,862	126.0	1,434.9	415.6	305.5
486	Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	22,792	56,527	368.3	5,124.6	1,310.8	1,023.7
488	Food stores	36,163	87,783	284.7	5,403.0	1,145.2	899.5
489	Other retailers	19,304	43,820	201.1	2,536.8	760.9	594.0
Total retail trade		103,586	245,230	1,168.1	16,738.7	4,172.7	3,217.7

Source: 1985-86 Retail Census, unpublished data

TABLE 2.12 CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES EMPLOYING LESS THAN FIVE PERSONS, DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

ASIC code	Industry	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>1984-85—</i>						
<i>General construction—</i>						
411	Building construction	21,667	43,741	194.4	3,805.5	842.1
412	Non-building construction	2,238	5,217	39.5	380.3	118.3
41	Total general construction	23,905	48,958	233.9	4,185.8	960.3
<i>Special construction—</i>						
423	Concreting, bricklaying and tiling trades	16,281	29,653	85.6	929.7	442.6
424	Other special trades	50,953	96,622	336.9	3,270.0	1,454.7
42	Total special trade construction	67,234	126,276	422.6	4,199.7	1,897.3
Total construction		91,139	175,234	656.5	8,385.5	2,857.7
<i>1988-89—</i>						
<i>General construction—</i>						
411	Building construction	15,930	34,999	344.3	5,567.7	1,328.3
412	Non-building construction	2,462	5,877	88.2	580.6	242.2
41	Total general construction	18,392	40,876	432.5	6,148.3	1,570.5
<i>Special construction—</i>						
423	Concreting, bricklaying and tiling trades	14,186	28,563	163.5	1,341.3	703.4
424	Other special trades	49,902	98,866	631.0	4,773.3	2,416.2
42	Total special trade construction	64,088	127,429	794.5	6,114.5	3,119.6
Total construction		82,479	168,304	1,226.9	12,262.8	4,690.2

Source: ABS Construction Industry Survey, unpublished data

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CHAPTER 3

SELECTED NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS

Introduction

This chapter presents selected statistics at a national level which relate to small businesses.

All of the data presented here are derived from ABS sources except for statistics relating to bankruptcies which have been provided by the Attorney-General's Department. The ABS statistics cover :

- Earnings and hours
- Labour costs
- Training expenditure
- Research and experimental development

While ABS statistics here are at a national level, equivalent State data, where available, are presented in Chapter 4 — State Profiles. Also 'employer size' in this chapter refers to the number of employees except for statistics about research and development where 'employer size' refers to total employment.

BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES

The statistics presented here are from the annual report by the Attorney General on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act, 1966*. Official statistics on failures in small business are limited, and bankruptcy statistics, especially in the area of 'business' bankruptcies, are a useful indicator of the extent of small business failures.

Bankruptcy statistics can be classified as 'business' bankruptcies, involving an employer or self-employed person, or as 'non-business' bankruptcies, involving a wage or salary earner or a person not gainfully employed. However the limitation to this is that a bankruptcy is categorised as 'business' if the individual concerned indicates any business involvement in the five years preceding bankruptcy, even though the cause of bankruptcy may bear no relation to that business.

There are other limitations to bankruptcy statistics as indicators of business failure which include:

- they relate to individuals only and several bankruptcies may result from a single business failure;
- although most of the business bankruptcies relate to small business, some result from 'big business' situations;
- business bankruptcies tend to take longer to process than non-business bankruptcies and the figures appearing in the official statistics for a year could relate to business failures going back as far as three years;
- totals for number of business bankruptcies and non-business bankruptcies do not always reconcile with total bankruptcies because of the failure of some registered trustees to provide complete and accurate information.

Analysis of data available

Table 3.1 shows that between 1980-81 and 1989-90 total bankruptcies increased by 66 per cent while business bankruptcies increased by 22 per cent. In 1980-81 business bankruptcies accounted for nearly 50 per cent of all bankruptcies, but after 1983-84 this proportion declined steadily until in 1987-88 business bankruptcies represented about 27 per cent of all bankruptcies.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of business bankruptcies by State. All States except Queensland and Western Australia showed an increase in the number of business bankruptcies from 1983-84 to 1989-90. In 1983-84, NSW/ACT and Queensland were the States with the highest proportion of Australia's business bankruptcies (23 per cent each). In 1989-90, NSW/ACT accounted for 24 per cent of all business bankruptcies, while for Queensland, this share had reduced to 17 per cent. The number of business bankruptcies in Victoria nearly doubled between 1983-84 and 1989-90. In 1983-84, one fifth of Australia's business bankruptcies occurred in Victoria, but by 1989-90 this proportion had increased to nearly one third.

TABLE 3.1 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES, AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of	
	business bankruptcies	Total bankruptcies
1980-81	2,408	5,154
1981-82	2,003	4,575
1982-83	2,385	5,156
1983-84	2,477	4,909
1984-85	1,879	4,664
1985-86	1,921	5,581
1986-87	2,446	7,534
1987-88	2,259	8,504
1988-89	2,088	7,435
1989-90	2,947	8,552

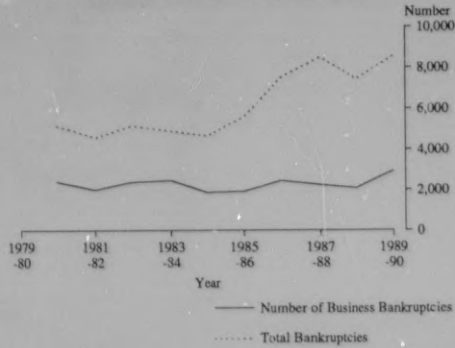
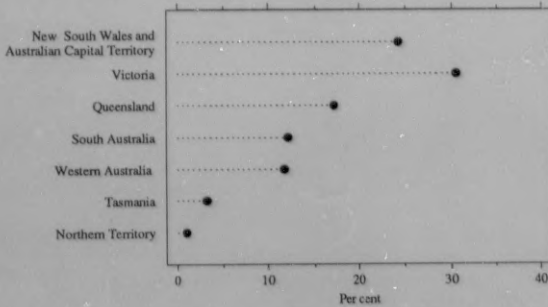
Source: Annual report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act 1966

TABLE 3.2 BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES BY STATE

State	Number of business bankruptcies	
	1983-84	1989-90
New South Wales		715
and Australian Capital Territory	577	899
Victoria	495	504
Queensland	564	356
South Australia	293	344
Western Australia	431	96
Tasmania	86	33
Northern Territory	31	
Total Australia	2,477	2,947

Source: Annual report by the Attorney-General on the operation of the Bankruptcy Act 1966

DIAGRAM 3.1 BANKRUPTCIES AUSTRALIA

DIAGRAM 3.2 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BUSINESS BANKRUPTCIES BY STATE
1989-90

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS

The statistics presented in Table 3.3 are derived from the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours conducted in May 1989. They show average weekly total earnings, average weekly total hours paid for, and average hourly earnings by full-time adult non-managerial employees in the private sector.

These statistics show that employees in businesses with less than 20 employees have almost the same average weekly total hours paid for each week as the people in other businesses, but their average weekly earnings are about 11 per cent less than the average for all businesses.

In businesses with less than 20 employees the average weekly earnings per employee was \$440, giving an average hourly rate of \$11 per hour, while across all businesses the average weekly earnings was \$495 per employee - \$12 per hour. This means the average hourly earnings for employees in businesses with less than 20 employees were about 9 per cent less than the average hourly rate across all businesses.

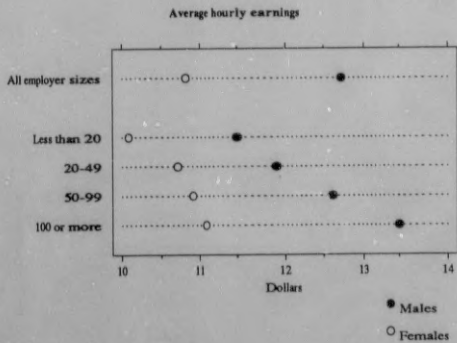
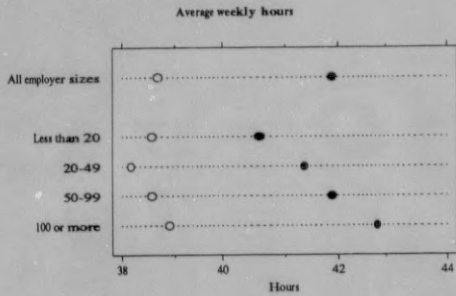
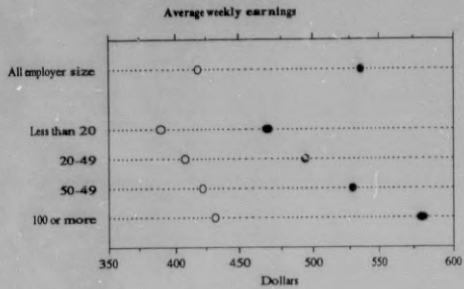
It was also found that in businesses with less than 20 employees the average hours paid for per week for males was 2 hours more than females, males had a 14 per cent higher average hourly rate of pay, and their average total weekly earnings were 20 per cent higher.

TABLE 3.3 AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS PAID FOR:
FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES (PRIVATE SECTOR), BY
EMPLOYER SIZE, MAY 1989

	Employer size group				
	0-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	Total
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	466.70	494.10	527.30	579.80	533.90
Females	389.70	407.20	421.90	432.90	417.60
Persons	440.40	469.20	492.70	529.30	495.00
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR (hours)					
Males	40.6	41.4	41.9	42.8	41.9
Females	38.6	38.2	38.6	38.9	38.7
Persons	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.5	40.9
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (dollars)					
Males	11.50	11.90	12.60	13.50	12.70
Females	10.10	10.70	10.90	11.10	10.80
Persons	11.00	11.60	12.10	12.80	12.10

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours Australia, May 1989 (6306.0)

DIAGRAM 33 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, WEEKLY HOURS
AND HOURLY EARNINGS, MAY 1989



MAJOR LABOUR COSTS

The data presented in Table 3.4 are from the Survey of Major Labour Costs held in 1988-89. Information is collected on earnings of employees and the other labour costs of payroll tax, superannuation, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax. These five components account for over 90 per cent of all labour costs. The other components of labour costs are fringe benefits, welfare services, training and recruitment and are not covered by this survey.

The statistics show that generally the per employee cost of earnings, and other labour costs increase with the size of the business.

Earnings per employee were 28 per cent higher for businesses with more than 20 employees than for businesses with less than 20 employees. The cost per employee of other labour costs were nearly 80 per cent higher for businesses employing more than 20 employees compared to those with less than 20 employees. This difference is mainly due to the range of payroll tax exemptions which apply to very small businesses.

The contribution of other labour costs to total major labour costs generally increased with employer size, while the contribution of earnings decreased. The exception was the Community services industry where other labour costs decreased as the size of the business increased.

Five of the nine Industry Divisions covered showed an increase in the average cost of earnings per employee as the size of the business increased. This increase was not evident in the 'services-producing' industries, with the exception of Transport and Communication.

The average cost per employee of other labour costs also increased as the size of the business increased with the exception of one industry. In the Community services industry other labour costs for small businesses were 16 per cent higher than businesses employing 20 to 99 people and 55 per cent higher than businesses employing more than 100 people.

DIAGRAM 34 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS PER EMPLOYEE
AUSTRALIA, 1988-89

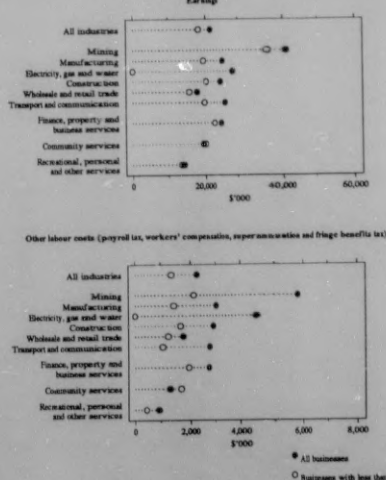


TABLE 3.4 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS: (PRIVATE SECTOR) BY EMPLOYER SIZE AND INDUSTRY, 1988-89

Industry division(s)	Employer size group			Total
	0-19	20-99	100 or more	
AVERAGE COST PER EMPLOYEE (dollars)				
Mining				
Earnings	36,811	36,794	41,555	40,720
Other labour costs	2,125	5,288	6,260	5,765
Total major labour costs	38,936	42,083	47,814	46,487
Manufacturing				
Earnings	19,412	23,974	27,559	25,385
Other labour costs	1,428	2,722	3,586	3,028
Total major labour costs	20,840	26,695	31,146	28,413
Electricity, gas and water				
Earnings	*0	26,041	29,925	28,527
Other labour costs	*0	4,655	4,435	4,514
Total major labour costs	*0	30,696	34,361	33,041
Construction				
Earnings	20,257	27,722	35,982	24,806
Other labour costs	1,651	4,103	5,404	2,907
Total major labour costs	21,908	31,825	41,386	27,713
Wholesale and retail trade				
Earnings	15,412	22,383	17,333	17,602
Other labour costs	1,238	2,203	2,006	1,741
Total major labour costs	16,650	24,586	19,339	19,344
Transport and communication				
Earnings	19,771	26,350	31,468	26,236
Other labour costs	1,066	3,108	3,929	2,743
Total major labour costs	20,838	29,458	35,397	28,979
Finance, property and business services				
Earnings	22,977	27,911	25,408	25,066
Other labour costs	1,937	2,766	3,274	2,721
Total major labour costs	24,914	30,677	28,683	27,787
Community services				
Earnings	20,134	19,046	19,227	19,405
Other labour costs	1,666	1,432	1,076	1,297
Total major labour costs	21,800	20,477	20,303	20,702
Recreational, personal and other services				
Earnings	13,386	16,769	12,660	13,953
Other labour costs	481	1,372	1,226	934
Total major labour costs	13,867	18,141	13,886	14,887
Total all industries				
Earnings	18,041	23,121	23,348	21,572
Other labour costs	1,349	2,411	2,794	2,243
Total major labour costs	19,390	25,532	26,142	23,815

COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS

Mining				
Earnings	94.5	87.4	86.9	87.6
Other labour costs	5.5	12.6	13.1	12.4
Manufacturing				
Earnings	93.1	89.8	88.5	89.3
Other labour costs	6.9	10.2	11.5	10.7
Electricity, gas and water				
Earnings	*0	84.8	87.1	86.3
Other labour costs	*0	15.2	12.9	13.7
Construction				
Earnings	92.5	87.1	86.9	89.5
Other labour costs	7.5	12.9	13.1	10.5
Wholesale and retail trade				
Earnings	92.6	91.0	89.6	91.0
Other labour costs	7.4	9.0	10.4	9.0
Transport and communication				
Earnings	94.9	89.4	88.9	90.5
Other labour costs	5.1	10.6	11.1	9.5
Finance, property and business services				
Earnings	92.2	91.0	88.6	90.2
Other labour costs	7.8	9.0	11.4	9.8
Community services				
Earnings	92.4	93.0	94.7	93.7
Other labour costs	7.6	7.0	5.3	6.3
Recreational, personal and other services				
Earnings	96.5	92.4	91.2	93.7
Other labour costs	3.5	7.6	8.8	6.3
Total all industries				
Earnings	93.0	90.6	89.3	90.6
Other labour costs	7.0	9.4	10.7	9.4

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0).

Source: Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data

TRAINING EXPENDITURE

This section contains results of the 1989 Employer Training Expenditure Survey for the private sector. The information collected was employers' expenditure on formal training for employees during the period July to September 1989. Training expenditure on formal training is expressed as a proportion of wages and salaries as well as expenditure per employee. Also included are statistics on training hours per employee and proportion of employers reporting training expenditure.

Main findings

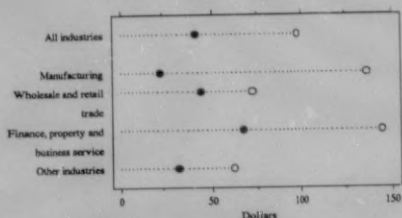
Table 3.5 shows that during the period July to September expenditure on training by businesses with less than 20 employees was equivalent to less than 1 per cent of wages and salaries paid, compared with just over 1 per cent for businesses with 20-99 employees, and over 2 per cent for businesses with more than 100 employees.

Spending per employee on training was \$41 in businesses of less than 20 employees, \$66 in businesses employing 20 to 99 employees, while large businesses of more than 100 employees spent more than twice these amounts - nearly \$150 per employee.

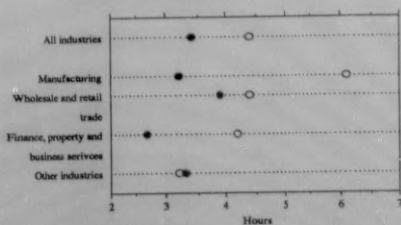
It was found that staff in businesses of 100 or more persons averaged over five hours of training in the period of the survey, while in businesses with less than 20 persons the average time each employee spent in formal training was less than 3.5 hours.

Details of training expenditure by employers for each industry division are not available because of the small sample size. The trends for those industries that are presented also show lower expenditure per employee in businesses with less than 20 employees compared with larger businesses.

DIAGRAM 3.5 TRAINING EXPENDITURE, ALL EMPLOYERS, PRIVATE SECTOR JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1989
Training expenditure per employee



Training hours per employee



For the purposes of this graph manufacturing small business is defined as employing less than 20 persons.

TABLE 3.5 TRAINING EXPENDITURE: ALL EMPLOYERS (PRIVATE SECTOR), INDUSTRY BY EMPLOYER SIZE, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1989

	Employer size group			
Industry division(a)	Less than 20	20-99	100 or more	Total
<i>Manufacturing—</i>				
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	0.4	1.0	2.8	2.1
Total training expenditure per employee(\$)	23.7	56.4	196.4	135.8
Training hours per employee(hrs)	3.2	3.8	7.7	6.1
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	21.3	52.6	90.9	30.4
<i>Wholesale and retail trade—</i>				
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	*0.9	1.0	2.3	1.5
Total training expenditure per employee(\$)	*43.6	54.5	106.8	72.5
Training hours per employee(hrs)	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.4
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	18.8	43.5	81.4	21.7
<i>Finance, property and business services—</i>				
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	1.2	*1.6	2.9	2.3
Total training expenditure per employee(\$)	67.8	*111.7	185.1	144.1
Training hours per employee(hrs)	2.7	*3.5	5.0	4.2
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	18.0	51.0	86.0	22.3
<i>Other industries(c)—</i>				
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	*0.8	*1.2	1.5	1.2
Total training expenditure per employee(\$)	*32.7	*64.0	92.7	62.8
Training hours per employee(hrs)	*3.3	*2.5	3.9	3.2
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	15.4	42.6	80.2	18.5
<i>Total all industries—</i>				
Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries)	0.9	1.2	2.4	1.7
Total training expenditure per employee(\$)	41.0	65.7	149.5	97.5
Training hours per employee(hrs)	3.4	3.2	5.6	4.4
Employers reporting training expenditure (% of all employers)(b)	17.4	46.0	85.0	21.4

(a) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983* (1201.0). (b) The statistical unit for the survey is referred to as the 'employer', and comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory. Generally, each statistical unit was classified to the industry which reflected the predominant activity in the State or Territory. (c) ASIC codes B, D, E, G, H, 71, K, 91-93.

Source: Employer Training Expenditure Survey 1989, unpublished data

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Statistics on Research and Development are collected via the Survey of Research and Experimental Development. The statistics presented in the following table cover the Business Enterprise Sector, which mostly comprises private businesses. In Table 3.6 'employer size' refers to total employment, including employees and working proprietors and partners.

Main findings

Table 3.6 shows that there was an overall increase in the number of enterprises performing Research and Development as well as in the human resources and the expenditure devoted to Research and Development between 1984-85 and 1988-89. This increase was also evident in the small business sector.

In 1988-89 there were about 1,400 businesses employing less than 20 people performing Research and Development. This was about 48 per cent of the total number of businesses recorded as performing Research and Development.

Businesses employing less than 20 people devoted 2,718 staff years to Research and Development in 1988-89 which was 14 per cent of the total recorded human resources devoted to Research and Development. While this was an increase of 113 per cent over the level recorded in 1984-85, it represented less than 0.2 per cent of all employment recorded in businesses with less than 20 employees in 1988-89.

Expenditure of almost \$1,740 million on Research and Development was recorded in 1988-89 across the industries covered. Of this, about \$193 million - 11 per cent - was spent by businesses employing less than 20 people.

DIAGRAM 3.6 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT
BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES - PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION
BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1988-89

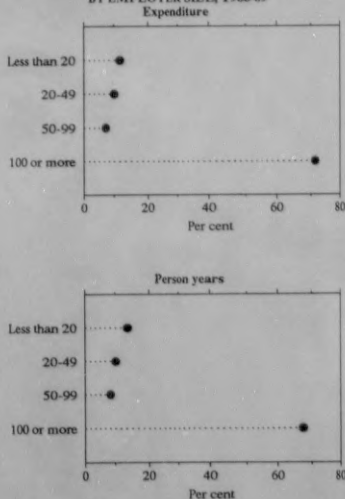


TABLE 3.6 RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT BY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES(a), BY EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b) and type of activity	Employer size group				Total
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES PERFORMING R&D					
1984-85—					
Manufacturing	386	198	129	429	1,142
Wholesale and retail trade	86	37	20	51	194
Property and business services	362	39	16	33	450
Research and scientific institutions	31	9	2	1	43
Other n.e.c.(c)	43	15	7	92	157
Total all industries	908	298	174	606	1,986
1988-89—					
Manufacturing	772	287	213	540	1,812
Wholesale and retail trade	126	54	31	79	290
Property and business services	352	75	27	49	503
Research and scientific institutions	71	17	4	5	97
Other n.e.c.(c)	93	29	24	117	263
Total all industries	1,414	462	299	790	2,965
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVOTED TO R&D (person years)					
1984-85—					
Manufacturing	573	430	446	6,376	7,824
Wholesale and retail trade	133	96	n.p.	n.p.	641
Property and business services	379	141	89	742	1,352
Research and scientific institutions	103	133	n.p.	n.p.	497
Other n.e.c.(c)	86	23	24	2,116	2,248
Total all industries	1,276	822	745	9,721	12,563
1988-89—					
Manufacturing	1,334	1,092	1,101	7,716	11,243
Wholesale and retail trade	n.p.	181	n.p.	n.p.	1,642
Property and business services	728	364	272	1,189	2,553
Research and scientific institutions	n.p.	286	n.p.	n.p.	1,109
Other n.e.c.(c)	191	86	75	2,811	3,162
Total all industries	2,718	2,009	1,703	13,281	19,709
EXPENDITURE ON R&D (\$'000)					
1984-85—					
Industry					
Manufacturing	26,375	22,149	23,426	368,130	440,081
Wholesale and retail trade	6,513	5,457	n.p.	n.p.	36,479
Property and business services	20,379	9,761	4,750	47,111	82,001
Research and scientific institutions	4,938	7,908	n.p.	n.p.	28,766
Other n.e.c.(c)	5,632	1,040	1,340	135,742	143,753
Type of activity					
Basic research	3,885	1,562	1,331	12,117	18,895
Applied research	19,944	14,968	15,810	167,041	217,763
Experimental development	40,007	29,784	24,961	399,669	494,421
Total expenditure	63,836	46,314	42,102	578,827	731,079
1988-89—					
Industry					
Manufacturing	92,675	82,177	79,458	664,222	918,531
Wholesale and retail trade	n.p.	10,984	n.p.	n.p.	152,328
Property and business services	47,625	33,177	19,812	111,184	211,798
Research and scientific institutions	n.p.	33,534	n.p.	n.p.	127,892
Other n.e.c.(c)	17,486	16,149	5,878	288,413	327,925
Type of activity					
Basic research	11,857	20,054	8,324	63,260	103,495
Applied research	61,079	61,067	44,877	433,925	600,947
Experimental development	119,887	94,899	75,669	743,577	1,034,032
Total expenditure	192,823	176,020	128,870	1,240,762	1,738,474

(a) Excludes enterprises in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). Property and business services cover ASIC code 63; Research and scientific institutions cover ASIC code 8461. (c) Includes ASIC Divisions B, D, E, G, H, I, and L; Subdivisions 61 and 62; and ASIC Codes 8141-8306 and 8462-8495.

Source: Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises Australia, 1988-89 (8104.0), and unpublished data

CHAPTER 4

STATE PROFILES

This chapter contains summary data for each State and Territory on the number of small business enterprises and employment. For each State there is also a summary, where available, of statistics about Earnings, Research and Development, Labour Costs and Training Expenditure. In this chapter 'employer size' refers to number of employees except for research and development statistics where it refers to total employment.

THE STATE DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS

Across Australia the distribution of small businesses by State was virtually the same as that of larger businesses. Table 4.1 shows that New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland accounted for almost 80 per cent of businesses in 1989-90. In all States except the Northern Territory small businesses accounted for more than 96 per cent of all businesses.

In Australia in 1989-90, nearly 48 per cent of all non-agricultural private sector employment came from small business. Across the States this distribution varied from almost 46 per cent in New South Wales to over 52 per cent in Queensland and Tasmania.

In the six years between 1983-84 and 1989-90 the contribution of the small business sector to total employment for Australia fell by one percentage point to 48 per cent. Across States the movement over this period varied with slight decreases being recorded in New South Wales, Victoria, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, and increases in Tasmania and South Australia, while Western Australia and Queensland were steady.

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the most significant shift over the six year period with the contribution of small business to total employment dropping more than nine percentage points to 51 per cent.

In Australia in 1989-90 there were about 863,000 people working in their own businesses accounting for 34 per cent of all small business employment, slightly below the 35 per cent recorded in 1983-84.

Across States this ratio varied. In 1989-90, in Western Australia 43 per cent of small business employment involved persons working in their own business, while in Victoria their contribution was 31 per cent and in the Northern Territory it was lowest at 22 per cent.

In 1983-84 Queensland had the highest proportion of its small business employment as persons working in their own business with 40 per cent, while in the Australian Capital Territory the ratio was only 29 per cent.

DIAGRAM 4.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE FOR ENTERPRISES
AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY STATE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES
AUSTRALIA 1983-84 TO 1989-90

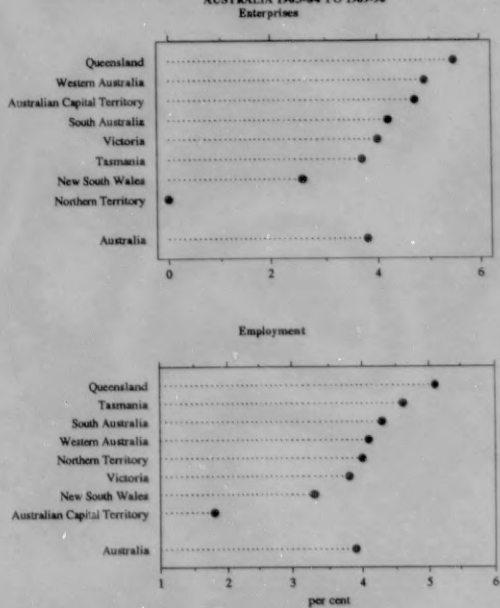


TABLE 4.1 NUMBER OF SMALL ENTERPRISES(a) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY STATE

State	Enterprises			Employment				
	Small business			Small business				
	('000)	Per cent of all business	All business ('000)	Persons working in Private sector		Total ('000)	Per cent of all business	All business ('000)
				own business ('000)	employees ('000)			
1983-84								
New South Wales	200.9	97.0	207.2	237.2	471.0	708.2	47.7	1,483.6
Victoria	142.6	96.4	147.9	187.1	354.5	541.7	47.1	1,150.7
Queensland	90.3	96.9	93.1	131.8	198.2	330.0	52.5	628.4
South Australia	43.6	95.9	45.4	55.3	107.0	162.3	47.0	345.2
Western Australia	50.6	96.7	52.3	67.7	116.6	184.3	50.1	368.2
Tasmania	13.1	96.0	13.6	17.3	34.0	51.3	49.8	102.9
Northern Territory	4.1	94.5	4.4	5.0	11.4	16.4	55.3	29.6
Australian Capital Territory	8.1	96.2	8.4	8.7	21.8	30.5	60.5	50.4
Australia	553.2	96.6	572.5	710.0	1,314.5	2,024.5	48.7	4,159.0
1988-89								
New South Wales	238.8	96.5	247.5	271.0	574.6	845.6	46.3	1,827.0
Victoria	179.5	96.1	186.7	213.6	454.6	668.1	46.0	1,453.0
Queensland	115.0	96.6	119.0	159.2	257.5	416.7	51.2	814.1
South Australia	56.9	96.6	58.9	71.2	135.7	206.9	49.0	422.4
Western Australia	66.4	96.7	68.6	94.6	131.6	226.2	49.5	456.5
Tasmania	14.2	96.1	14.7	17.4	43.8	61.2	51.4	119.0
Northern Territory	5.2	94.0	5.5	5.2	14.9	20.1	50.4	39.9
Australian Capital Territory	9.7	95.8	10.1	11.5	22.7	34.2	54.3	63.0
Australia	685.5	96.4	711.2	843.7	1,635.3	2,479.0	47.7	5,194.9
1989-90								
New South Wales	233.7	96.3	242.8	278.6	581.2	859.8	45.7	1,879.9
Victoria	180.6	96.2	187.7	210.4	465.6	675.9	46.0	1,470.2
Queensland	124.2	96.8	128.3	167.3	277.9	445.1	52.3	851.0
South Australia	55.8	96.1	58.1	69.7	139.3	209.0	48.1	434.7
Western Australia	67.3	96.6	69.7	100.2	135.1	235.2	50.0	470.0
Tasmania	16.3	96.3	16.9	21.0	46.2	67.2	52.8	127.3
Northern Territory	4.1	92.6	4.5	4.6	16.1	20.7	49.9	41.5
Australian Capital Territory	10.7	96.0	11.1	11.5	22.5	34.0	51.2	66.5
Australia	692.7	96.3	719.0	863.2	1,683.8	2,547.0	47.7	5,341.2
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)								
New South Wales	2.6	..	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.3	..	4.0
Victoria	4.0	..	4.1	2.0	4.6	3.8	..	4.2
Queensland	5.5	..	5.5	4.1	5.8	5.1	..	5.2
South Australia	4.2	..	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.3	..	3.9
Western Australia	4.9	..	4.9	6.8	2.5	4.1	..	4.2
Tasmania	3.7	..	3.7	3.3	5.2	4.6	..	3.6
Northern Territory	—	..	1.1	-1.4	5.9	4.0	..	5.8
Australian Capital Territory	4.7	..	4.8	4.8	0.5	1.8	..	4.7
Australia	3.8	..	3.9	3.3	4.2	3.9	..	4.3

(a) See Introduction — Statistical units.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non employing business	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All business
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
		1983-84 ('000)						
Mining	0.1	0.2	*0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	5.1	6.9	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	15.6	16.1
Construction	26.7	7.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	35.0	35.4
Wholesale trade	5.9	7.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	14.5	15.5
Retail trade	26.0	22.4	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	50.6	51.6
Transport and storage	13.2	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	16.7	17.1
Finance, property and business services	11.5	16.9	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	29.9	30.8
Community services	5.8	8.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	14.7	15.7
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	12.6	8.9	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	23.1	24.2
Total(d)	107.3	81.9	9.9	5.3	1.4	1.4	200.9	207.2
1988-89 ('000)								
Mining	0.1	0.3	—	*	*	—	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	8.4	7.9	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.5	20.2	20.8
Construction	29.3	11.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	41.0	41.7
Wholesale trade	6.6	8.1	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	16.4	17.5
Retail trade	26.3	25.6	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	54.3	55.9
Transport and storage	12.0	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	17.1	17.6
Finance, property and business services	17.2	19.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	38.6	40.3
Community services	7.0	11.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	18.9	19.9
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	17.6	11.3	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	31.2	32.8
Total(d)	125.1	99.2	12.8	6.6	2.1	1.8	238.8	247.5
1989-90 ('000)								
Mining	—	0.2	—	—	*	—	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	8.3	8.1	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.6	20.5	21.1
Construction	32.9	11.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	44.8	45.5
Wholesale trade	6.2	8.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	15.7	16.9
Retail trade	24.7	22.4	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	49.5	51.0
Transport and storage	12.8	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	17.4	17.8
Finance, property and business services	15.3	20.6	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	38.0	39.8
Community services	7.4	11.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	19.6	20.7
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	13.6	11.3	2.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	27.4	29.1
Total(d)	121.7	96.8	13.4	6.6	2.2	2.0	233.7	242.8
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)								
Mining	—	4.1	-4.1	4.7	0.7	-4.2	-1.6	-0.4
Manufacturing	8.4	2.6	4.4	-1.0	4.6	1.8	4.7	4.6
Construction	3.5	6.3	7.4	11.6	10.5	5.8	4.2	4.3
Wholesale trade	0.7	1.6	2.8	3.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.4
Retail trade	-0.8	—	1.7	3.3	9.1	15.3	-0.4	-0.2
Transport and storage	-0.5	3.7	8.9	1.1	11.3	9.1	0.6	0.7
Finance, property and business services	4.9	3.4	4.5	9.8	16.6	14.5	4.1	4.3
Community services	4.2	4.4	16.9	0.4	5.3	8.7	4.8	4.7
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	1.3	4.2	7.4	6.5	8.7	11.0	2.9	3.1
Total(d)	2.1	2.8	5.3	3.8	7.4	6.8	2.6	2.7

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						All employees
			Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	
	Self employed	Employers	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	0.1	—	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	21.4	1.3	25.0
Manufacturing	8.1	6.8	28.3	24.1	41.9	25.3	223.4	119.5	343.0
Construction	37.9	11.1	22.5	6.7	7.7	4.9	14.5	29.2	55.2
Wholesale trade	8.7	5.7	27.8	16.9	19.3	14.8	45.7	44.7	124.5
Retail trade	35.8	28.4	74.5	28.3	19.5	10.1	96.7	102.8	229.1
Transport and storage	17.4	4.0	9.4	5.1	6.6	4.1	20.8	14.6	46.1
Finance, property and business services	15.8	10.9	52.5	20.2	17.2	10.6	82.2	72.7	182.8
Community services	6.7	6.9	25.9	7.0	16.5	14.7	59.8	32.9	123.9
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	18.0	14.0	32.7	20.4	23.0	10.2	26.1	53.1	112.4
Total(d)	149.4	87.7	274.4	129.5	152.7	95.9	594.0	471.0	1,246.4
1988-89 ('000)									
Mining	0.1	—	0.8	*0.5	*	*	17.5	*1.3	21.1
Manufacturing	13.2	8.5	30.9	29.6	40.5	28.1	205.1	129.2	334.3
Construction	42.2	15.8	33.4	10.4	13.0	5.6	18.9	43.8	81.4
Wholesale trade	9.1	3.3	33.9	21.3	21.1	17.7	59.8	55.2	153.9
Retail trade	35.0	30.5	88.4	30.8	32.3	20.5	127.9	119.2	299.8
Transport and storage	16.2	4.6	13.0	6.0	9.1	8.2	32.8	19.0	69.1
Finance, property and business services	22.7	14.5	60.8	27.2	30.5	26.8	118.7	87.9	263.9
Community services	7.8	8.4	34.2	12.6	14.8	17.4	84.1	46.7	163.1
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	24.0	14.3	40.1	32.0	34.0	14.8	45.4	72.1	166.5
Total(d)	171.0	100.0	335.5	170.5	196.6	140.8	712.7	574.6	1,556.0
1989-90 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	0.8	*0.5	*1.0	*	16.7	1.4	20.3
Manufacturing	13.2	8.8	32.1	30.0	42.6	31.5	216.7	136.1	352.8
Construction	46.0	19.0	33.8	10.2	13.8	7.3	21.5	44.0	86.7
Wholesale trade	9.6	5.1	32.4	20.6	25.1	15.6	49.4	52.9	143.0
Retail trade	35.1	31.7	81.1	32.1	25.3	20.9	136.0	113.1	295.3
Transport and storage	16.4	5.1	11.3	8.3	7.0	8.0	28.8	19.6	63.4
Finance, property and business services	22.1	13.7	63.6	27.0	32.3	26.4	133.4	90.6	282.7
Community services	8.7	7.6	34.3	15.1	16.5	20.8	83.7	49.5	170.3
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	20.1	15.7	40.7	32.9	33.3	17.6	59.9	73.6	184.4
Total(d)	171.7	106.9	330.3	176.8	196.9	149.6	747.7	581.2	1,601.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)									
Mining	—	—	1.8	-6.1	0.7	0.5	-4.0	-1.8	-3.4
Manufacturing	8.5	4.4	2.2	3.7	0.3	3.7	-0.5	2.2	0.5
Construction	3.3	9.4	7.0	7.3	10.3	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.5
Wholesale trade	1.7	-1.6	2.6	3.3	4.5	0.9	1.3	2.9	2.3
Retail trade	-0.4	1.8	1.4	2.1	4.5	12.9	5.8	1.6	4.3
Transport and storage	-1.0	4.4	3.0	8.4	0.9	11.7	5.6	5.1	5.5
Finance, property and business services	5.7	3.8	3.2	4.9	11.0	16.4	8.4	3.7	7.5
Community services	4.6	1.6	4.8	13.6	-0.1	6.0	5.8	7.0	5.5
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	1.9	2.0	3.7	8.3	6.4	9.6	14.8	5.6	8.6
Total(d)	2.3	3.4	3.1	5.3	4.3	7.7	3.9	3.6	4.3

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.2 NEW SOUTH WALES SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES — continued

	Employer size group(a)				
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	All business
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) EMPLOYEES MAY 1989					
Average weekly total earnings(\$)—					
Males	476.1	501.6	546.3	595.8	545.3
Females	402.7	406.5	446.7	442.4	429.7
Average weekly hours—					
Males	40.0	41.5	40.8	42.9	41.7
Females	38.3	37.9	38.1	39.0	38.6
Average hourly earnings(\$)—					
Males	11.9	12.1	13.4	13.9	13.1
Females	10.5	10.7	11.7	11.3	11.1
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES(e) (\$'000)					
1984-85—					
Manufacturing	10,363	8,744	9,662	132,402	161,171
Mining and other industries	14,094	10,868	9,887	69,916	104,765
Total	24,457	19,612	19,549	202,318	265,936
NSW expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)	38.3	42.3	46.4	35.0	36.4
1988-89—					
Manufacturing	35,669	28,149	26,134	238,604	328,555
Mining and other industries	41,052	50,587	22,427	279,922	393,988
Total	76,721	78,736	48,561	518,525	722,543
NSW expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)	39.8	44.7	37.7	41.8	41.6
MAJOR LABOUR COSTS (PRIVATE SECTOR) 1988-89					
Costs per employee(\$)—					
Earnings	18,131	—	25,257	24,639	22,462
Other labour costs	1,293	—	2,643	3,061	2,361
Total	19,424	—	27,900	27,700	24,823
Costs as a percentage of total—					
Earnings	93.3	—	90.5	89.0	90.5
Other labour costs	6.7	—	9.5	11.0	9.5
TRAINING EXPENDITURE ALL EMPLOYERS (PRIVATE SECTOR) JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1989					
Total training expenditure—					
(% of gross wages and salaries)	1.1	—	*1.2	2.5	1.9
Training expenditure per employee(\$)—	57.4	—	*77.6	165.3	113.2
Training hours per employee(hours)—	4.8	—	3.2	5.8	4.9
Employers reporting training expenditure—					
(% of all employers)(g)	25.6	—	43.5	84.1	27.9

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Unit. (b) Industry division as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (c) Excludes owner households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (f) Excludes enterprises in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. (g) As some R&D activity is located overseas and in Australian External territories, percentages for each State when added together do not add to 100 per cent. (h) The statistical unit for the Training Expenditure survey is referred to as the "employer", and comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory.

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1989 (6306.0), Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia, 1988-89 (8104.0) and unpublished data, Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data, Employer Training Expenditure Survey 1989, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non employing business	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All business
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
		1983-84 ('000)						
Mining	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	6.0	5.0	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	14.4	14.9
Construction	21.2	6.7	0.4	0.2	*0.1	—	28.4	28.6
Wholesale trade	4.4	4.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	9.8	10.5
Retail trade	17.1	15.4	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	34.0	34.9
Transport and storage	7.1	2.0	0.3	0.2	—	—	9.4	9.7
Finance, property and business services	9.3	9.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	19.4	20.2
Community services	3.7	6.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	10.5	11.5
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	9.2	6.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	16.3	17.0
Total(d)	78.5	55.1	7.5	4.5	1.3	1.1	142.6	147.9
1988-89 ('000)								
Mining	0.2	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	7.5	6.9	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.5	18.1	18.6
Construction	28.8	8.9	*0.9	*0.3	0.1	*0.1	38.6	39.1
Wholesale trade	3.6	5.8	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	10.7	11.9
Retail trade	16.4	19.9	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	38.4	39.5
Transport and storage	7.2	3.0	*0.3	0.3	*0.1	—	10.4	10.8
Finance, property and business services	11.5	13.7	1.4	0.9	*0.3	0.3	26.6	28.1
Community services	4.8	9.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	15.1	16.3
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	11.9	7.3	1.4	0.8	*0.1	*0.1	20.5	21.5
Total(d)	92.5	74.8	10.3	6.0	1.6	1.5	179.5	186.7
1989-90 ('000)								
Mining	0.1	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	6.1	7.1	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	16.7	17.3
Construction	28.1	10.1	*0.7	*0.3	0.1	*0.1	38.9	39.4
Wholesale trade	3.6	6.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	10.9	12.1
Retail trade	17.0	18.1	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	37.4	38.3
Transport and storage	8.9	3.1	*0.4	*0.2	*0.1	—	12.4	12.7
Finance, property and business services	12.2	14.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	27.9	29.3
Community services	5.2	9.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	15.6	16.8
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	10.7	7.8	1.6	0.8	*0.1	*0.1	20.0	21.0
Total(d)	92.5	76.3	10.1	5.6	1.8	1.6	180.6	187.7
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)								
Mining	—	3.3	-5.4	-7.0	29.0	-4.0	9.6	8.1
Manufacturing	0.3	6.0	-0.5	2.7	0.4	0.8	2.6	2.5
Construction	4.8	7.1	7.3	11.5	4.4	10.8	5.4	5.5
Wholesale trade	-3.1	5.9	2.3	6.7	10.0	10.1	1.9	2.4
Retail trade	-0.1	2.7	8.3	-1.6	10.2	3.2	1.6	1.6
Transport and storage	3.9	7.5	5.3	-0.4	17.8	7.6	4.8	4.7
Finance, property and business services	4.7	7.4	9.2	6.0	16.9	16.4	6.2	6.4
Community services	6.0	7.7	2.7	—	4.3	13.1	6.8	6.5
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	2.5	4.2	8.0	7.1	-1.9	-5.0	3.5	3.6
Total(d)	2.8	5.6	5.1	3.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	4.0

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
	Self employed	Employers	Employer size group(a)				100 or more	Small business employees	All employees
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99			
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	—	0.1	0.4	*0.3	*0.5	0.2	2.7	0.7	4.1
Manufacturing	9.1	8.9	21.6	25.1	33.3	33.1	220.2	113.1	333.3
Construction	30.8	8.9	18.9	5.7	5.5	*3.7	9.7	24.6	43.5
Wholesale trade	7.0	4.8	16.2	13.6	15.4	9.3	30.4	29.8	84.9
Retail trade	27.6	23.4	52.0	19.3	19.6	*7.1	77.7	71.3	175.7
Transport and storage	11.0	3.3	6.5	*2.7	7.1	*2.6	12.1	9.3	30.9
Finance, property and business services	12.8	7.3	27.7	13.0	15.8	9.0	48.9	40.7	114.3
Community services	5.2	5.6	20.1	8.9	22.3	14.7	29.0	29.0	95.0
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	13.1	8.2	21.9	14.3	17.0	8.3	20.3	36.1	81.8
Total(d)	116.7	70.4	185.3	102.9	136.5	87.9	451.1	354.5	963.6
1988-89 ('000)									
Mining	0.2	—	*0.6	*0.3	*0.3	*0.5	2.9	*0.9	4.5
Manufacturing	11.1	6.8	27.0	23.3	43.4	29.6	215.1	123.3	338.4
Construction	41.2	14.4	25.4	*11.8	*9.1	6.9	*14.6	37.2	67.7
Wholesale trade	5.7	3.3	21.5	17.4	22.6	12.9	51.3	38.9	125.7
Retail trade	26.2	25.8	65.8	27.6	22.7	11.5	102.1	93.4	230.0
Transport and storage	11.5	2.6	11.6	*4.1	7.5	*3.3	16.1	15.7	42.6
Finance, property and business services	15.5	7.9	42.6	18.4	24.7	*23.4	88.7	61.0	197.9
Community services	6.9	8.3	26.5	14.4	22.7	14.1	55.9	40.9	133.5
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	16.8	8.9	26.0	17.2	23.0	*8.9	23.8	43.2	98.8
Total(d)	135.5	78.1	247.0	134.5	176.0	111.5	570.5	454.6	1,239.4
1989-90 ('000)									
Mining	0.1	0.1	*0.6	*0.2	0.3	*0.5	3.4	0.9	*5.1
Manufacturing	9.4	6.5	26.9	23.2	42.1	34.9	233.8	127.1	361.0
Construction	41.1	15.0	31.0	*8.3	*9.3	5.1	*23.5	39.3	77.2
Wholesale trade	5.8	5.1	23.7	16.1	20.4	15.6	45.4	39.8	121.3
Retail trade	27.6	21.8	63.4	29.5	18.9	13.9	96.0	92.9	221.8
Transport and storage	13.2	2.9	*11.0	*5.7	*6.2	*5.2	13.5	16.7	41.7
Finance, property and business services	17.2	7.4	43.1	18.6	25.5	*26.1	86.6	61.7	200.0
Community services	7.3	4.5	28.9	10.8	23.0	17.0	57.0	39.7	136.6
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	15.2	9.6	27.1	20.1	23.6	*6.7	17.5	47.2	95.0
Total(d)	137.4	73.0	255.9	132.7	169.3	125.2	576.8	465.6	1,259.9
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)									
Mining	—	-2.6	7.3	-2.6	-9.4	22.5	3.8	3.8	3.7
Manufacturing	0.5	-5.4	3.8	-1.3	4.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.3
Construction	4.9	9.1	8.6	6.4	9.1	5.5	15.9	8.1	10.0
Wholesale trade	-3.2	1.0	6.6	2.9	4.8	9.0	6.9	4.9	6.1
Retail trade	—	-1.2	3.3	7.4	-0.6	12.0	3.6	4.5	4.0
Transport and storage	3.1	-2.4	9.1	13.2	-2.1	12.3	1.8	10.3	5.1
Finance, property and business services	5.0	0.2	7.7	6.2	8.2	19.4	10.0	7.2	9.8
Community services	5.8	-3.5	6.2	3.3	0.5	2.5	11.9	5.4	6.2
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	2.5	2.7	3.6	5.9	5.6	-3.6	-2.5	4.6	2.5
Total(d)	2.8	0.6	5.5	4.3	3.7	6.1	4.2	4.7	4.6

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.3 VICTORIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES — *continued*

	Employer size group(a)				
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	All business
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) EMPLOYEES MAY 1989					
<i>Average weekly total earnings(\$)—</i>					
Males	470.4	486.7	503.8	563.4	527.9
Females	395.0	427.1	414.2	431.6	420.9
<i>Average weekly hours—</i>					
Males	42.1	40.8	41.8	42.5	42.1
Females	38.4	38.0	38.0	38.8	38.5
<i>Average hourly earnings(\$)—</i>					
Males	11.2	11.9	12.1	13.3	12.5
Females	10.3	11.2	10.9	11.1	10.9
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN VICTORIA(e) (\$'000)					
<i>1984-85—</i>					
Manufacturing	7,749	6,061	9,461	182,659	205,930
Mining and other industries	9,832	4,165	3,639	93,869	111,506
Total	17,581	10,226	13,100	276,528	317,435
<i>Vic expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)</i>	27.5	22.1	31.1	47.8	43.4
<i>1988-89—</i>					
Manufacturing	25,093	25,553	23,895	297,708	372,249
Mining and other industries	27,619	18,637	9,338	169,698	225,292
Total	52,712	44,190	33,233	467,407	597,541
<i>Vic expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)</i>	27.3	25.1	25.8	37.7	34.4
MAJOR LABOUR COSTS (PRIVATE SECTOR) 1988-89					
<i>Costs per employee(\$)—</i>					
Earnings	17,155	—	22,271	24,388	21,764
Other labour costs	1,459	—	2,462	3,047	2,448
Total	18,614	—	24,733	27,436	24,212
<i>Costs as a percentage of total—</i>					
Earnings	92.2	—	90.0	88.9	89.9
Other labour costs	7.8	—	10.0	11.1	10.1
TRAINING EXPENDITURE ALL EMPLOYERS (PRIVATE SECTOR) JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1989					
<i>Total training expenditure—</i>					
(% of gross wages and salaries)	0.6	—	*1.3	2.9	2.0
<i>Training expenditure per employee(\$)—</i>	30.8	—	*69.6	172.8	109.3
<i>Training hours per employee(hours)—</i>	2.5	—	3.8	6.5	4.8
<i>Employers reporting training expenditure—</i>					
(% of all employers)(g)	15.6	—	48.4	84.9	20.1

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Excludes enterprises in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (f) As some R&D activity is located overseas and in Australian External territories, percentages for each State when added together do not add to 100 per cent. (g) The statistical unit for the Training Expenditure survey is referred to as the "employer", and comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory.

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1989* (6306.0), *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia, 1988-89* (8104.0) and unpublished data, Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data, Employer Training Expenditure Survey 1989, unpublished data.

TABLE 44 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non employing business	Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Total small business	All business
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
		1983-84 ('000)							
Mining	0.2	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	
Manufacturing	3.5	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	7.6	7.8	
Construction	9.8	5.0	0.3	0.3	—	—	15.1	15.5	
Wholesale trade	2.6	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.5	6.9	
Retail trade	12.4	11.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	25.2	25.7	
Transport and storage	4.8	1.9	0.2	0.1	—	—	7.0	7.1	
Finance, property and business services	6.1	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	11.0	11.4	
Community services	2.7	3.2	0.2	0.2	*0.1	0.1	6.1	6.5	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	6.1	4.1	0.8	0.3	*0.1	—	11.0	11.5	
Total(d)	48.7	36.4	4.6	2.3	0.6	0.6	90.3	93.1	
1988-89 ('000)									
Mining	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	
Manufacturing	4.0	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	9.1	9.4	
Construction	15.6	5.5	0.4	0.3	*0.1	—	21.6	22.1	
Wholesale trade	2.4	3.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	*0.1	6.7	7.3	
Retail trade	13.1	12.4	1.4	0.5	*0.1	*0.1	26.9	27.6	
Transport and storage	5.7	1.9	0.3	*0.1	*0.1	—	7.9	8.1	
Finance, property and business services	10.0	6.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	*0.1	17.6	18.2	
Community services	4.5	4.6	*0.4	*0.3	*0.1	0.1	9.5	10.0	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	7.7	6.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	*0.1	14.7	15.5	
Total(d)	63.6	44.9	5.7	3.1	0.9	0.8	115.0	119.0	
1989-90 ('000)									
Mining	0.9	0.1	*	*0.1	—	—	1.0	1.1	
Manufacturing	5.1	3.8	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	10.7	10.9	
Construction	16.8	6.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	24.1	24.4	
Wholesale trade	3.8	3.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	8.2	8.8	
Retail trade	13.7	11.7	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	27.0	27.8	
Transport and storage	5.7	2.1	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	0.1	8.0	8.3	
Finance, property and business services	10.3	7.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	18.5	19.1	
Community services	4.9	5.0	*0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	10.1	10.6	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	9.8	5.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	16.1	16.8	
Total(d)	71.3	45.5	6.6	3.1	0.9	0.9	124.2	128.3	
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)									
Mining	23.2	1.8	7.5	4.2	16.6	-5.7	17.3	15.6	
Manufacturing	6.6	6.4	2.6	3.3	7.3	1.9	5.9	5.8	
Construction	9.4	4.8	13.7	-4.4	10.6	12.0	8.1	7.9	
Wholesale trade	6.1	1.0	9.3	8.7	4.3	8.8	3.9	4.1	
Retail trade	1.6	—	6.5	12.2	7.2	7.8	1.1	1.3	
Transport and storage	2.8	1.2	1.0	4.3	28.4	21.9	2.3	2.6	
Finance, property and business services	9.0	9.0	10.5	4.6	18.2	11.0	9.1	9.1	
Community services	10.5	7.5	4.9	0.7	3.7	7.1	8.8	8.5	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	8.3	4.8	0.7	8.1	-7.8	15.5	6.5	6.5	
Total(d)	6.6	3.8	6.1	5.1	7.0	7.3	5.5	5.5	

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — continued

Industry division(b)	Private sector employees								
	Persons working in own business		Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees
	Self employed	Employers	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)									
Mining	0.5	0.1	*0.5	*0.3	1.3	0.4	14.9	*0.7	17.4
Manufacturing	5.5	5.1	10.0	10.8	15.0	9.5	64.3	45.3	109.6
Construction	15.6	9.5	12.7	*5.0	*7.6	3.9	7.2	17.6	36.3
Wholesale trade	3.8	1.6	12.9	6.7	7.8	5.0	12.9	19.7	45.3
Retail trade	20.2	20.3	35.7	13.4	7.0	6.4	46.1	49.1	108.6
Transport and storage	8.0	3.2	5.8	*3.0	*2.9	*1.8	7.2	8.8	20.7
Finance, property and business services	9.3	6.3	12.4	8.0	8.4	4.1	24.7	20.4	57.6
Community services	3.0	3.6	9.3	*3.0	5.1	*3.5	28.0	12.3	49.0
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	9.0	6.8	14.6	9.6	9.5	*9.5	7.7	24.2	50.9
Total(d)	75.1	56.7	113.8	59.8	64.6	44.2	214.1	198.2	496.6
1988-89 ('000)									
Mining	0.3	0.2	0.9	*0.4	*1.3	*0.4	14.6	1.3	17.6
Manufacturing	6.6	5.7	13.3	10.3	16.9	12.6	64.6	53.0	117.7
Construction	25.6	12.9	17.1	5.9	8.9	6.5	8.6	23.0	47.1
Wholesale trade	3.5	2.4	15.2	10.6	11.6	5.9	18.2	25.8	61.5
Retail trade	20.6	17.8	43.5	18.0	12.8	*9.9	50.5	61.6	134.7
Transport and storage	9.5	3.5	5.1	4.0	2.2	*3.8	13.1	9.2	28.2
Finance, property and business services	16.1	6.8	22.1	11.2	12.0	*10.0	36.1	33.3	91.4
Community services	5.1	2.9	14.1	4.3	7.1	*6.0	43.4	18.3	74.8
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	11.9	7.3	20.4	11.5	15.7	*9.3	23.4	31.9	80.2
Total(d)	99.7	59.5	151.9	76.1	88.4	64.4	274.1	257.5	654.9
1989-90 ('000)									
Mining	1.1	0.2	*0.6	*	*1.6	*0.9	15.4	*0.9	18.3
Manufacturing	7.9	5.1	15.0	14.0	17.1	12.2	70.6	58.2	128.8
Construction	25.7	13.6	20.8	*8.0	*7.5	*5.7	8.9	28.9	50.9
Wholesale trade	5.1	3.4	15.2	11.9	11.3	6.2	21.5	27.1	66.1
Retail trade	22.8	18.0	42.1	21.5	15.6	9.4	46.3	63.6	134.8
Transport and storage	9.6	2.2	6.4	3.5	*3.6	6.8	15.5	9.9	35.8
Finance, property and business services	14.9	8.0	24.9	14.3	10.8	11.0	33.3	39.1	94.2
Community services	5.4	2.7	16.2	*2.9	*6.8	4.7	43.8	19.0	74.4
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	13.5	7.6	19.7	11.4	16.6	6.2	24.8	31.1	78.8
Total(d)	106.4	60.9	160.8	87.8	91.2	63.0	280.9	277.9	683.7
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)									
Mining	14.5	15.2	4.4	4.2	3.5	12.8	0.6	4.3	1.3
Manufacturing	6.2	0.1	7.0	4.4	2.2	4.3	1.6	4.3	2.7
Construction	8.7	6.2	8.6	8.1	-0.4	6.5	3.6	8.6	5.8
Wholesale trade	5.0	13.2	2.8	10.0	6.4	3.7	8.9	5.5	6.5
Retail trade	2.0	-2.0	2.8	8.2	14.3	6.6	0.1	4.4	3.7
Transport and storage	3.1	-6.1	1.7	2.8	3.6	24.8	13.6	2.0	9.6
Finance, property and business services	8.2	4.1	12.3	10.2	4.3	17.9	5.1	11.5	8.5
Community services	10.3	-5.0	9.7	-0.8	4.9	5.0	7.7	7.5	7.2
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	7.0	1.9	5.1	2.9	9.7	-6.9	21.5	4.3	7.6
Total(d)	6.0	1.2	5.9	6.6	5.9	6.1	4.6	5.8	5.5

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.4 QUEENSLAND SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES — *continued*

	Employer size group(a)				All business
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) EMPLOYEES MAY 1989					
<i>Average weekly total earnings(\$)—</i>					
Males	442.8	474.5	508.8	565.8	510.6
Females	346.9	371.0	419.7	415.0	387.4
<i>Average weekly hours—</i>					
Males	40.1	41.6	42.8	41.8	41.4
Females	39.4	38.6	39.5	38.9	39.1
<i>Average hourly earnings(\$)—</i>					
Males	11.0	11.4	11.9	13.5	12.3
Females	8.8	9.6	10.6	10.7	9.9
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN QUEENSLAND(e) (\$'000)					
<i>1984-85—</i>					
Manufacturing	2,833	2,051	2,287	12,032	19,202
Mining and other industries	3,333	1,769	4,157	19,889	29,141
Total	6,166	3,820	6,444	31,921	48,351
<i>Qld expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)</i>	9.7	8.2	15.3	5.5	6.6
<i>1988-89—</i>					
Manufacturing	12,556	5,960	5,816	33,208	57,540
Mining and other industries	7,784	6,977	6,340	46,766	67,866
Total	20,340	12,937	12,156	79,974	125,406
<i>Qld expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)</i>	10.5	7.3	9.4	6.4	7.2
MAJOR LABOUR COSTS (PRIVATE SECTOR) 1988-89					
<i>Costs per employee(\$)—</i>					
Earnings	17,975	—	24,078	19,429	20,052
Other labour costs	907	—	2,370	1,764	1,643
Total	18,882	—	26,448	21,193	21,695
<i>Costs as a percentage of total—</i>					
Earnings	95.2	—	91.0	91.7	92.4
Other labour costs	4.8	—	9.0	8.3	7.6

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Excludes enterprises in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (f) As some R&D activity is located overseas and in Australian External territories, percentages for each State when added together do not add to 100 per cent.

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1989* (6306.0), *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia, 1988-89* (8104.0) and unpublished data, Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non employing business	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All business
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
		1983-84 ('000)						
Mining	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.2	4.4
Construction	6.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	8.2	8.3
Wholesale trade	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	—	—	3.2	3.5
Retail trade	6.3	5.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	12.0	12.4
Transport and storage	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.7	2.8
Finance, property and business services	1.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	4.4	4.6
Community services	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	4.1
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.3	—	—	4.9	5.2
Total(d)	23.4	17.2	2.6	1.5	0.5	0.4	43.6	45.4
1988-89 ('000)								
Mining	0.9	*0.1	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.2
Construction	7.1	1.8	*0.3	*	*	—	9.2	9.4
Wholesale trade	2.3	1.9	0.4	*0.1	—	*0.1	4.7	4.9
Retail trade	7.2	6.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	*0.1	13.8	14.2
Transport and storage	3.1	0.6	*0.1	*0.1	—	—	3.9	4.0
Finance, property and business services	3.7	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	7.7	7.9
Community services	2.6	2.8	*0.2	0.1	*0.1	0.1	5.6	5.9
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	3.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	—	—	5.6	5.9
Total(d)	32.2	20.8	3.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	56.9	58.9
1989-90 ('000)								
Mining	0.4	—	—	—	*	—	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	2.7	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.8	6.0
Construction	6.9	2.1	*0.4	*0.1	*	—	9.4	9.6
Wholesale trade	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	—	—	4.3	4.5
Retail trade	6.4	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	*0.1	12.9	13.3
Transport and storage	2.8	0.7	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	3.7	3.8
Finance, property and business services	3.3	3.4	0.3	0.2	*0.1	—	7.1	7.4
Community services	3.0	2.8	0.3	0.2	*0.1	0.1	6.1	6.5
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	3.2	2.2	0.5	0.3	—	—	5.9	6.3
Total(d)	30.6	21.1	3.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	55.8	58.1
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)								
Mining	35.8	-5.9	28.4	10.0	3.3	-11.9	25.4	23.7
Manufacturing	8.2	5.1	2.0	1.3	-0.7	-2.2	5.7	5.4
Construction	1.9	2.6	11.4	12.6	16.2	9.7	2.4	2.5
Wholesale trade	4.3	3.7	10.3	2.1	3.3	2.2	4.6	4.5
Retail trade	0.4	1.8	4.4	-3.0	3.8	14.8	1.2	1.2
Transport and storage	6.1	0.8	15.9	3.2	-4.7	-4.6	5.2	5.1
Finance, property and business services	10.6	6.6	5.7	1.9	16.4	0.3	8.3	8.1
Community services	8.7	9.0	-2.1	10.8	-0.2	8.9	8.1	8.1
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	6.3	-0.8	7.6	2.3	1.2	7.0	3.3	3.3
Total(d)	4.6	3.5	5.7	2.7	3.6	3.0	4.2	4.2

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees							All employees
			Employer size group(a)				100 or more	Small business employees		
	Self employed	Employers	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
1983-84 ('000)										
Mining	0.1	0.1	*0.2	*0.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	2.4	
Manufacturing	2.7	1.5	5.2	7.4	8.2	8.6	59.9	29.4	89.3	
Construction	9.4	3.8	4.9	2.4	*1.8	*1.0	2.5	7.3	12.6	
Wholesale trade	1.8	0.8	6.8	3.8	4.7	2.3	8.3	10.7	25.9	
Retail trade	10.0	6.4	15.5	7.2	7.4	*5.1	24.8	22.7	59.9	
Transport and storage	3.1	1.0	2.2	*0.9	*2.0	*0.8	3.4	3.1	9.4	
Finance, property and business services	2.7	2.2	8.2	3.2	*5.2	*2.5	12.7	11.3	31.8	
Community services	2.2	2.1	5.6	*3.9	*3.6	6.9	12.0	9.5	32.0	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	3.4	2.1	8.3	4.4	7.5	*2.3	3.0	12.7	25.5	
Total(d)	35.4	19.9	56.9	33.3	40.5	29.7	129.4	107.0	289.9	
1988-89 ('000)										
Mining	0.9	—	*0.2	*0.3	*0.1	0.2	3.9	*0.5	4.7	
Manufacturing	3.4	2.1	7.7	8.4	11.0	8.2	58.6	35.3	93.9	
Construction	10.7	3.4	5.7	*3.9	*	*	*2.8	9.7	18.8	
Wholesale trade	3.0	1.6	7.8	5.6	*4.0	*2.9	*12.6	13.4	32.9	
Retail trade	11.3	8.0	20.0	8.7	6.1	5.8	29.4	28.7	70.0	
Transport and storage	4.6	0.9	2.3	*1.7	*2.3	0.7	8.3	4.0	15.2	
Finance, property and business services	5.5	2.4	11.5	6.7	4.0	3.5	15.9	18.2	41.6	
Community services	3.3	1.8	8.5	*3.2	4.5	*6.6	19.9	11.7	42.7	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	4.8	3.4	7.9	6.3	9.0	*3.1	5.1	14.2	31.5	
Total(d)	47.8	23.4	71.8	44.8	45.3	32.9	156.4	135.7	351.2	
1989-90 ('000)										
Mining	0.8	0.2	*0.1	*0.3	*	0.3	2.1	*0.4	3.0	
Manufacturing	3.9	2.3	7.5	9.2	10.0	7.9	62.6	34.5	97.2	
Construction	10.6	2.7	6.7	*5.5	*	*	*3.2	12.2	21.7	
Wholesale trade	2.3	1.1	7.6	6.5	5.5	*2.4	*10.1	14.1	32.1	
Retail trade	10.5	8.0	20.0	9.4	5.7	7.0	31.3	29.4	73.3	
Transport and storage	4.6	1.3	1.8	*2.3	*2.4	1.0	2.8	4.2	10.3	
Finance, property and business services	5.0	2.9	11.3	4.5	6.3	*7.0	14.0	15.8	43.1	
Community services	3.6	1.8	8.6	*3.7	7.0	*6.3	23.2	12.3	48.7	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	4.8	3.2	9.0	7.3	9.6	3.0	6.5	16.3	35.3	
Total(d)	46.1	23.6	72.6	48.8	50.5	37.3	155.8	139.3	365.0	
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)										
Mining	44.2	25.3	-11.6	21.2	5.4	5.0	3.2	5.5	3.8	
Manufacturing	6.3	7.8	6.3	3.7	3.4	-1.4	0.7	2.7	1.4	
Construction	2.0	-5.5	5.4	14.8	13.3	15.6	4.3	8.9	9.5	
Wholesale trade	4.5	6.6	1.9	9.4	2.7	1.1	3.3	4.7	3.6	
Retail trade	0.7	3.8	4.3	4.5	-4.3	5.4	4.0	4.4	3.4	
Transport and storage	7.0	3.9	-3.3	17.3	3.1	2.3	-3.3	4.8	1.5	
Finance, property and business services	10.7	4.7	5.5	6.2	3.2	18.7	1.6	5.7	5.2	
Community services	8.3	-2.5	7.4	-0.6	11.7	-1.5	11.6	4.4	7.2	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	5.8	7.5	1.4	8.8	4.2	4.6	13.8	4.2	5.6	
Total(d)	4.5	2.9	4.1	6.6	3.7	3.9	3.1	4.5	3.9	

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.5 SOUTH AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES — continued

	Employer size group(a)				
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	All business
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) EMPLOYEES MAY 1989					
Average weekly total earnings(\$)—					
Males	440.0	476.7	508.7	530.2	502.1
Females	365.2	398.9	378.6	408.6	395.4
Average weekly hours—					
Males	40.7	40.4	40.7	43.1	42.1
Females	38.3	38.6	38.7	39.0	38.8
Average hourly earnings(\$)—					
Males	10.8	11.8	12.5	12.3	11.9
Females	9.5	10.3	9.8	10.5	10.2
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA(e) (\$'000)					
1984-85—					
Manufacturing	n.p.	2,007	n.p.	11,132	15,765
Mining and other industries	n.p.	1,861	n.p.	9,290	15,869
Total	5,899	3,868	1,446	20,421	31,635
SA expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)	13.4	8.4	3.4	3.5	4.3
1988-89—					
Manufacturing	8,496	9,349	7,242	47,912	72,998
Mining and other industries	10,292	7,457	1,511	8,148	27,409
Total	18,789	16,806	8,753	56,060	100,407
SA expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)	10.2	9.5	6.8	4.5	5.8
MAJOR LABOUR COSTS (PRIVATE SECTOR) 1988-89					
Costs per employee(\$)—					
Earnings	18,243	— 20,064 —	—	21,554	20,135
Other labour costs	1,534	— 2,014 —	—	2,681	2,146
Total	19,777	— 22,078 —	—	24,235	22,281
Costs as a percentage of total—					
Earnings	92.2	— 90.9 —	—	88.9	90.4
Other labour costs	7.8	— 9.1 —	—	11.1	9.6

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Excludes enterprises in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (f) As some R&D activity is located overseas and in Australian External territories, percentages for each State when added together do not add to 100 per cent.

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1989* (6306.0); *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia, 1988-89* (8104.0) and unpublished data, Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non employing business	Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Total small business	* All business
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
		1983-84 ('000)							
Mining	0.1	*0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	
Manufacturing	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.3	4.4	
Construction	5.1	1.8	0.1	*0.1	—	—	7.0	7.2	
Wholesale trade	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.2	—	—	4.0	4.2	
Retail trade	6.4	7.2	0.4	0.2	—	—	14.1	14.3	
Transport and storage	2.4	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	3.3	3.4	
Finance, property and business services	5.5	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	8.6	8.9	
Community services	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.2	—	—	3.6	3.8	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	2.7	2.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	5.3	5.6	
Total(d)	26.9	20.9	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	50.6	52.3	
1988-89 ('000)									
Mining	0.1	*0.2	*	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	
Manufacturing	2.2	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.2	5.3	
Construction	9.8	*2.2	*0.2	0.1	—	—	12.2	12.4	
Wholesale trade	3.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	*0.1	—	5.1	5.5	
Retail trade	5.8	6.7	0.7	0.3	*0.1	—	13.2	13.6	
Transport and storage	4.2	1.0	*0.1	0.1	—	—	5.4	5.5	
Finance, property and business services	8.3	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	12.2	12.6	
Community services	2.3	2.6	0.4	*0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3	5.6	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	4.8	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	7.3	7.7	
Total(d)	40.7	22.1	3.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	66.4	68.6	
1989-90 ('000)									
Mining	0.2	*0.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	
Manufacturing	2.6	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.5	5.6	
Construction	10.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	13.2	13.4	
Wholesale trade	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	4.5	4.9	
Retail trade	6.7	5.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	13.2	13.6	
Transport and storage	3.7	0.7	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	4.5	4.7	
Finance, property and business services	9.5	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	13.7	14.1	
Community services	3.0	2.4	0.4	*0.1	0.1	0.1	5.8	6.1	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	3.8	2.0	0.5	0.3	—	—	6.4	6.7	
Total(d)	42.7	20.7	3.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	67.3	69.7	
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)									
Mining	10.3	12.1	-39.4	-5.2	8.1	2.4	7.7	6.6	
Manufacturing	9.5	-0.3	3.2	2.1	-0.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	
Construction	13.6	1.9	9.5	-1.9	6.0	19.3	11.0	10.8	
Wholesale trade	2.7	1.7	2.9	9.0	7.2	-2.9	2.3	2.6	
Retail trade	0.7	-3.5	6.7	9.1	14.2	14.5	-1.1	-0.8	
Transport and storage	7.3	-3.2	9.3	19.1	23.8	-4.7	5.3	5.6	
Finance, property and business services	9.5	4.4	8.9	1.2	11.3	5.0	8.0	7.8	
Community services	17.8	2.2	2.5	-4.4	4.0	7.0	8.4	7.9	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	5.9	-1.9	8.2	3.7	-5.2	9.0	3.1	3.1	
Total(d)	8.1	-0.1	5.5	4.0	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.9	

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees								
			Employer size group(a)					Small business employees	All employees		
			Self employed	Employees	1-9	10-19	20-49			50-99	100 or more
1983-84 ('000)											
Mining	0.1	0.1	*0.4	*0.6	*0.9	1.1	19.3	*0.9	22.3		
Manufacturing	2.6	2.2	7.1	5.4	9.0	6.5	29.2	28.0	57.1		
Construction	9.0	3.2	5.1	*2.0	*3.5	2.0	5.4	7.0	17.9		
Wholesale trade	2.5	1.6	6.9	4.8	5.8	2.5	9.7	11.7	29.7		
Retail trade	11.3	10.0	20.4	6.4	4.3	2.3	28.4	26.8	61.8		
Transport and storage	3.6	1.5	2.5	*1.3	*1.4	0.6	8.1	3.8	13.9		
Finance, property and business services	6.4	3.0	10.1	4.1	5.5	3.7	14.1	14.2	37.6		
Community services	1.5	2.2	6.3	*5.0	4.5	2.9	12.6	11.3	31.4		
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	4.4	2.4	8.3	4.6	5.8	4.5	5.5	12.9	28.7		
Total(d)	41.6	26.2	67.0	34.0	40.8	26.3	132.3	116.6	300.4		
1988-89 ('000)											
Mining	0.1	0.1	*0.8	*	*1.0	*0.9	19.1	*1.4	22.5		
Manufacturing	3.8	2.5	8.4	6.7	8.7	7.0	34.5	30.7	65.2		
Construction	17.5	6.4	5.9	*3.3	3.8	*2.0	*8.8	9.2	23.7		
Wholesale trade	3.9	1.6	6.0	4.4	8.1	*3.7	8.9	10.4	31.1		
Retail trade	10.2	11.3	22.8	9.0	8.2	*4.6	32.3	31.8	76.9		
Transport and storage	6.3	1.3	3.3	*1.9	2.3	*1.4	12.0	5.2	20.9		
Finance, property and business services	9.7	3.7	11.9	4.5	6.7	8.3	19.1	16.4	50.4		
Community services	3.2	1.9	7.0	6.1	*3.2	4.4	17.3	13.1	37.9		
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	7.4	3.7	8.4	5.0	8.2	4.1	7.5	13.4	33.2		
Total(d)	62.2	32.4	74.4	41.5	50.2	36.3	189.5	131.6	361.9		
1989-90 ('000)											
Mining	0.2	0.2	*0.9	—	*0.7	*1.6	20.5	0.9	23.8		
Manufacturing	4.4	3.2	8.6	6.6	10.4	7.1	36.4	32.6	69.0		
Construction	19.4	5.2	5.8	2.9	3.3	*3.2	10.8	8.7	26.0		
Wholesale trade	3.1	1.4	7.3	5.6	9.3	*3.4	7.3	12.9	32.9		
Retail trade	11.8	11.9	19.0	8.7	9.4	4.1	35.9	27.7	77.3		
Transport and storage	5.6	1.6	2.2	*2.5	*3.6	*2.1	6.1	4.7	16.4		
Finance, property and business services	11.1	4.0	13.0	6.3	6.7	6.8	17.5	19.3	50.3		
Community services	3.8	2.4	7.4	5.7	*3.9	3.6	18.8	13.2	39.5		
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	6.4	4.3	7.8	7.2	8.1	*2.4	9.1	15.1	34.6		
Total(d)	65.9	34.2	72.0	45.6	55.4	34.4	162.4	135.1	369.8		
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)											
Mining	11.0	14.6	16.2	-34.3	-4.4	6.2	1.0	-0.1	1.1		
Manufacturing	8.9	6.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	1.4	3.7	2.6	3.2		
Construction	13.6	8.3	2.2	6.7	-0.8	8.3	12.3	3.5	6.4		
Wholesale trade	3.6	-1.7	1.0	2.7	8.1	5.1	-4.6	1.7	1.7		
Retail trade	0.6	3.0	-1.2	5.4	14.0	10.1	4.0	0.6	3.8		
Transport and storage	7.5	0.7	-2.2	11.3	16.4	23.6	-4.6	3.5	2.9		
Finance, property and business services	9.5	4.9	4.3	7.4	3.1	10.7	3.7	5.2	5.0		
Community services	16.8	1.4	2.8	2.3	-2.4	3.3	6.8	2.6	3.9		
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	6.7	10.1	-1.0	7.9	5.6	-9.9	8.7	2.6	3.2		
Total(d)	8.0	4.6	1.2	5.0	5.2	4.6	3.5	2.5	3.5		

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0); Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.6 WESTERN AUSTRALIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES — continued

	Employer size group(a)				All business
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) EMPLOYEES MAY 1989					
Average weekly total earnings(\$)—					
Males	466.6	521.9	586.1	637.7	567.7
Females	401.7	394.3	411.7	441.4	417.3
Average weekly hours—					
Males	40.5	42.5	44.7	44.3	43.1
Females	38.9	39.4	39.8	39.7	39.4
Average hourly earnings(\$)—					
Males	11.5	12.3	13.1	14.4	13.2
Females	10.3	10.0	10.3	11.1	10.6
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA(e) (\$'000)					
1984-85—					
Manufacturing	n.p.	1,714	n.p.	22,734	27,819
Mining and other industries	n.p.	4,293	n.p.	11,327	19,576
Total	5,929	6,006	1,398	34,061	47,395
WA expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)	9.3	13.0	3.3	5.9	6.5
1988-89—					
Manufacturing	6,942	9,757	5,897	20,552	43,148
Mining and other industries	9,360	3,041	3,276	40,266	55,943
Total	16,302	12,798	9,173	60,818	99,091
WA expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)	8.5	7.3	7.1	4.9	5.7
MAJOR LABOUR COSTS (PRIVATE SECTOR) 1988-89					
Costs per employee(\$)—					
Earnings	20,873	—	21,606	22,879	21,998
Other labour costs	1,876	—	2,361	2,701	2,380
Total	22,749	—	23,967	25,580	24,378
Costs as a percentage of total—					
Earnings	91.8	—	90.2	89.4	90.2
Other labour costs	8.2	—	9.8	10.6	9.8

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Excludes enterprises in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (f) As some R&D activity is located overseas and in Australian External territories, percentages for each State when added together do not add to 100 per cent.

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1989 (6306.0), Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia, 1988-89 (8104.0) and unpublished data, Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

Industry division(b)	Non employing business	Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Total small business	All business
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99				
		1983-84 ('000)							
Mining	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	1.0	1.1	
Construction	1.7	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	2.4	2.5	
Wholesale trade	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.8	
Retail trade	2.2	2.0	0.1	—	—	—	4.3	4.4	
Transport and storage	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	
Finance, property and business services	0.4	0.6	0.1	*0.1	*	—	1.1	1.3	
Community services	0.3	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.9	1.0	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.6	1.7	
Total(d)	6.4	5.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	13.1	13.6	
1988-89 ('000)									
Mining	1.3	*	*	*	—	—	—	—	
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.2	1.3	
Construction	1.9	0.6	*0.1	—	—	—	2.6	2.7	
Wholesale trade	1.6	0.4	*0.1	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	
Retail trade	1.5	2.0	0.2	*0.1	—	—	3.7	3.8	
Transport and storage	0.5	0.5	*0.1	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	
Finance, property and business services	0.7	0.8	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	1.7	1.8	
Community services	0.4	0.7	*0.2	*0.1	—	*	1.3	1.5	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	0.8	0.9	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	1.8	1.9	
Total(d)	6.5	6.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	14.2	14.7	
1989-90 ('000)									
Mining	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufacturing	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	1.2	1.3	
Construction	2.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.8	
Wholesale trade	0.3	0.5	*0.2	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	
Retail trade	2.1	2.2	0.2	—	—	—	4.4	4.5	
Transport and storage	0.7	0.4	*0.1	*	—	—	1.1	1.2	
Finance, property and business services	1.4	0.9	*0.2	*0.1	—	—	2.5	2.6	
Community services	0.6	0.7	*0.1	*0.1	—	*	1.5	1.7	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	0.5	1.0	0.2	*0.1	—	—	1.7	1.8	
Total(d)	8.4	6.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	16.3	16.9	
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)									
Mining	—	-6.9	14.8	13.8	-20.6	4.7	3.1	—	
Manufacturing	6.2	-1.4	-2.1	15.8	7.4	-4.6	3.4	3.1	
Construction	3.8	-1.1	-3.1	4.9	-1.9	—	2.4	2.4	
Wholesale trade	5.6	1.6	16.8	-2.9	14.5	13.6	5.0	4.7	
Retail trade	-1.0	1.2	8.7	5.5	-3.9	-0.8	0.3	0.4	
Transport and storage	5.8	3.5	4.7	3.0	8.6	0.2	4.9	4.9	
Finance, property and business services	21.4	6.4	12.0	4.8	-8.9	5.3	13.8	12.9	
Community services	12.2	6.7	2.6	7.5	6.0	27.7	8.3	8.6	
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	-3.5	3.2	0.5	-4.7	-2.6	7.7	0.5	0.2	
Total(d)	4.5	2.4	5.1	4.8	1.9	5.5	3.7	3.7	

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

Industry division(b)	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
			Employer size group(a)				100 or more	Small business employees	All employees
	Self employed	Employers	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99			
Mining	—	—	0.1	*	*0.1	—	3.1	*0.1	3.3
Manufacturing	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	17.6	7.1	24.7
Construction	2.5	1.1	2.1	*0.7	*0.6	*0.5	0.2	2.8	4.1
Wholesale trade	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.3	2.8	6.4
Retail trade	3.4	2.5	6.7	*1.5	1.0	0.9	6.1	8.1	16.1
Transport and storage	0.9	0.4	0.8	*0.6	*0.7	0.2	1.0	1.5	3.4
Finance, property and business services	0.7	0.9	2.3	*1.0	*1.8	*	2.8	3.3	10.6
Community services	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.8	8.1
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	1.2	0.9	3.2	2.2	*2.3	0.5	0.9	5.4	9.1
Total(d)	10.3	7.0	19.7	10.4	11.8	8.8	34.9	34.0	85.6
1988-89 ('000)									
Mining	—	0.1	*	*	*	—	2.1	*0.1	2.3
Manufacturing	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.7	3.7	3.2	16.5	10.7	27.2
Construction	2.9	0.8	2.3	*0.7	*0.7	*0.4	—	3.0	4.2
Wholesale trade	0.4	0.4	2.1	*1.3	*1.0	*0.2	*2.7	3.4	7.3
Retail trade	2.6	2.5	6.1	2.7	*1.5	1.1	5.7	8.7	17.0
Transport and storage	0.9	0.5	1.6	*1.0	*0.5	0.3	1.5	2.6	4.9
Finance, property and business services	1.1	0.7	3.0	*2.4	*2.2	*1.0	*	5.4	13.3
Community services	0.4	0.4	2.3	*2.2	*2.1	2.2	*	4.6	14.5
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	1.5	1.0	3.2	*2.1	*1.8	*1.5	2.2	5.3	10.8
Total(d)	10.5	6.9	22.8	14.1	13.7	10.0	41.0	43.8	101.5
1989-90 ('000)									
Mining	—	—	*	0.1	*0.2	—	2.6	0.1	2.9
Manufacturing	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.9	4.8	2.8	16.2	11.0	27.3
Construction	3.2	1.1	*2.3	*0.7	0.8	*0.5	—	3.0	4.3
Wholesale trade	0.7	0.2	2.0	*2.4	1.4	*1.5	*1.5	4.4	8.7
Retail trade	2.8	3.3	7.3	2.5	*1.2	*0.7	6.9	9.8	18.6
Transport and storage	1.3	0.4	1.6	*0.9	*0.7	0.3	1.2	2.5	4.7
Finance, property and business services	1.9	1.1	3.1	*2.2	*2.5	*1.7	2.8	5.2	12.3
Community services	0.7	0.4	2.6	*1.8	*2.4	2.0	*8.3	4.3	17.1
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	1.0	1.1	3.6	2.2	*1.8	*0.4	2.3	5.8	10.4
Total(d)	12.6	8.3	24.0	14.6	15.8	10.1	41.9	46.2	106.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1983-84 TO 1989-90 (per cent)									
Mining	—	—	-0.6	11.6	17.1	-11.1	-2.6	3.8	-1.8
Manufacturing	7.9	8.3	1.6	—	14.5	8.9	-1.3	7.7	1.7
Construction	3.7	-0.4	1.6	-0.1	5.8	-1.5	—	1.2	0.8
Wholesale trade	5.5	-8.2	2.3	14.5	-2.2	12.4	2.6	7.7	5.4
Retail trade	-3.0	4.7	1.6	9.3	4.4	-5.0	2.2	3.1	2.4
Transport and storage	6.8	1.8	11.0	5.8	—	5.5	4.0	8.9	5.7
Finance, property and business services	19.5	3.6	4.9	13.5	4.9	-6.5	0.2	7.9	2.5
Community services	12.2	-3.1	10.0	4.0	6.0	4.7	26.5	7.3	13.2
Recreational, personal and other services(c)	-3.3	3.5	2.2	-0.2	-3.3	-2.9	16.2	1.2	2.2
Total(d)	3.5	2.9	3.3	5.7	5.0	2.3	3.1	5.3	3.7

For footnotes see end of table.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Labour Force Survey, unpublished data.

TABLE 4.7 TASMANIA SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES — *continued*

	Employer size group(a)				
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	All business
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) EMPLOYEES MAY 1989					
Average weekly total earnings(\$)—					
Males	443.2	486.4	461.3	595.2	530.9
Females	396.9	*357.8	*369.4	411.6	396.5
Average weekly hours—					
Males	40.0	41.4	41.2	43.0	41.9
Females	38.6	*38.3	*39.8	39.0	38.9
Average hourly earnings(\$)—					
Males	11.1	11.7	11.2	13.8	12.7
Females	10.3	9.3	9.3	10.6	10.2
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN TASMANIA(c) (\$'000)					
1984-85—					
Manufacturing	511	n.p.	n.p.	6,479	7,268
Mining and other industries	749	n.p.	n.p.	1,730	2,794
Total	1,260	n.p.	n.p.	8,209	10,063
Tax expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)	2.0	n.p.	n.p.	1.4	1.4
1988-89—					
Manufacturing	n.p.	1,491	n.p.	22,599	33,867
Mining and other industries	n.p.	284	n.p.	11,827	13,170
Total	n.p.	1,775	n.p.	34,426	47,037
Tax expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(f)	n.p.	1.0	n.p.	2.8	2.1
MAJOR LABOUR COSTS (PRIVATE SECTOR) 1988-89					
Costs per employee(\$)—					
Earnings	16,437	—	19,859	24,205	19,798
Other labour costs	1,018	—	1,835	3,078	1,884
Total	17,455	—	21,694	27,283	21,682
Costs as a percentage of total—					
Earnings	94.2	—	91.5	88.7	91.3
Other labour costs	5.8	—	8.5	11.3	8.7

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units. (b) Industry division as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (c) Excludes private households employing staff. (d) Includes the Electricity, gas and water and Communication industries. (e) Excludes enterprises in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (f) As some R&D activity is located overseas and in Australian external territories, percentages for each state when added together do not add to 100 per cent.

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1989* (6306.0), *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia 1988-89* (8104.0) and unpublished data, Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data.

**TABLE 4.8 NORTHERN TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

	Non employing businesses	Employer size group(a)					Total small business	All business
		1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
1983-84 ('000)	2.0	1.8	0.4	0.2	—	—	4.1	4.4
1988-89 ('000)	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.3	—	—	5.2	5.5
1989-90 ('000)	1.4	2.3	*0.4	0.3	0.1	—	4.1	4.5
Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1989-90 (per cent)	-5.9	4.3	3.4	5.4	5.1	15.2	—	0.3

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

**TABLE 4.9 NORTHERN TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE**

	Private sector employees								
	Persons working in own businesses		Employer size group(a)						
			1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	Small business employees	All employees
	Self employed	Employers							
1983-84 ('000)	3.2	1.8	5.8	4.8	4.5	2.6	6.5	11.4	24.6
1988-89 ('000)	3.6	1.7	8.8	5.2	8.6	*2.9	9.2	14.9	34.7
1989-90 ('000)	2.6	2.0	9.0	5.8	8.4	3.3	10.4	16.1	36.9
Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1989-90 (per cent)	-3.4	2.3	7.5	3.2	9.8	3.7	8.1	5.9	7.0

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (see ABS Catalogue No. 6248.0), Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

TABLE 4.10 NORTHERN TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLE

	Employer size group				All business
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) EMPLOYEES MAY 1989					
Average weekly total earnings(\$)—					
Males	507.6	510.0	*616.1	769.7	579.8
Females	401.3	*431.9	*392.5	*480.5	422.7
Average weekly hours—					
Males	42.2	41.1	*45.5	46.3	43.2
Females	39.6	*38.3	*39.0	*39.1	39.1
Average hourly earnings(\$)—					
Males	12.0	12.4	13.5	16.6	13.4
Females	10.1	11.3	10.1	12.3	10.8
MAJOR LABOR COSTS (PRIVATE SECTOR) 1988-89					
Costs per employee(\$)—					
Earnings	20,269	—	22,125	22,731	21,483
Other labour costs	1,423	—	1,724	2,602	1,816
Total	21,692	—	23,849	25,333	23,299
Costs as a percentage of total—					
Earnings	93.4	—	92.8	89.7	92.2
Other labour costs	6.6	—	7.2	10.3	7.8

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1989 (6306.0), Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data

TABLE 4.11 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLE:
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

	<i>Non employing businesses</i>	<i>Employer size group(a)</i>					<i>Total small business</i>	<i>All business</i>
		<i>1-9</i>	<i>10-19</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100 or more</i>		
1983-84 ('000)	4.0	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	8.1	8.4
1988-89 ('000)	5.1	4.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	9.7	10.1
1989-90 ('000)	6.2	3.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	10.7	11.1
Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1989-90 (per cent)	7.7	1.5	0.3	4.8	4.3	11.0	4.7	4.7

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

TABLE 4.12 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLE:
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED(a) BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYER SIZE

	Persons working in own business		Private sector employees						
			Employer size group(a)					100 or more	Small business employees
	Self employed	Employers	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99			
1983-84 ('000)	5.3	3.4	13.9	7.2	6.2	3.9	*10.5	21.8	41.7
1988-89 ('000)	6.7	4.8	14.1	7.5	10.2	5.2	14.5	22.7	51.5
1989-90 ('000)	8.2	3.4	13.0	8.2	10.3	4.7	18.8	22.5	55.0
Average annual rate of change 1983-84 to 1989-90 (per cent)	7.5	-0.1	-1.1	2.2	8.9	3.2	10.1	0.5	4.7

(a) See Introduction — Statistical Units.

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings, unpublished data (6248.0), Monthly Labour Force Survey, unpublished data

TABLE 4.13 AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY SMALL BUSINESS SUMMARY TABLES

	Employer size group				All business
	1-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more	
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL (PRIVATE SECTOR) EMPLOYEES MAY 1989					
Average weekly total earnings(\$)—					
Males	541.7	494.3	*616.5	587.4	555.8
Females	446.3	*407.6	*421.1	417.7	430.0
Average weekly hours—					
Males	39.8	42.2	*45.2	42.6	41.8
Females	38.0	*38.9	*38.8	*39.3	38.7
Average hourly earnings(\$)—					
Males	13.6	11.7	13.6	13.8	13.3
Females	11.7	10.5	10.9	10.6	11.1
EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LOCATED IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY(a) (\$'000)					
1984-85—					
Manufacturing	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	1,953
Mining and other industries	1,075	n.p.	—	n.p.	5,221
Total	n.p.	2,262	—	n.p.	7,174
ACT expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(b)	n.p.	4.9	—	n.p.	1.0
1988-89—					
Manufacturing	n.p.	869	n.p.	1,843	5,579
Mining and other industries	n.p.	5,120	n.p.	5,705	19,763
Total	n.p.	5,989	n.p.	7,548	25,342
ACT expenditure as a % of total expenditure on R&D(b)	n.p.	3.4	n.p.	0.6	1.5
MAJOR LABOUR COSTS (PRIVATE SECTOR) 1988-89					
Costs per employee(\$)—					
Earnings	19,548	—	21,496	—	16,775
Other labour costs	2,192	—	2,221	—	1,722
Total	21,740	—	23,717	—	18,497
Costs as a percentage of total—					
Earnings	89.9	—	90.6	—	90.4
Other labour costs	10.1	—	9.4	—	9.6

(a) Excludes enterprises in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. (b) As some R&D activity is located overseas and in Australian External territories, percentages for each state when added together do not add to 100 per cent.

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1989 (6306.0), Research and Experimental Development Business Enterprises, 1988-89 (8104.0) and unpublished data, Survey of Major Labour Costs 1988-89, unpublished data

GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO SMALL BUSINESS

Each state has a **Small Business Development Corporation** to assist people in small business.

Services provided include advice about:

management

taxation

marketing

training

finance

legal issues

business planning

As well as:

Referrals to other information sources or advisors, and special support for people going into business for the first time.

SBDCs provide **counselling** services via their **Business Advisory Group**. Specialist help is available on how to resolve specific problems, improve business performance, assess the viability of going into a particular enterprise, and a myriad of other business concerns!

Reference materials, usually video tapes or hardcopy publications, can be borrowed or purchased. **Workshops** are held to deal with complex subjects.

NSW Small Business Service Bus. & Consumer Affairs 1 Fitzwilliam St, Paramatta 2150 Ph (02) 895 0111	SA Small Business Corp. of SA 74 South Terrace, Adelaide 5001 Ph (08) 212 5344	QLD Small Bus. Corp. 5th Floor, SPC House 545 Queen St, Brisbane 4000 Ph (07) 834 6789	ACT Small Business Services Chief Minister's Dept GPO Box 158 Canberra City 2601 Ph (06) 274 3848
VIC Small Business Devt Corp. 100 Exhibition St, Melbourne 3000 Ph (03) 655 3300	WA Small Business Devt Corp. Broadlands Financial Ctr, 553 Hay St, Perth 6000 Ph (09) 220 0222	TAS Small Bus Service Tasmanian Devt Authority 134 Macquarie St, Hobart 7000 Ph (002) 206 888	NT Business Devt Dept of Industries and Devt GPO Box 4160 Darwin 0801 Ph (089) 894 182

CHAPTER 5

SMALL BUSINESS PROFILES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

This section presents a series of small business profiles of selected industries. It provides various statistics concerning the legal status, market shares and performance characteristics of small business in a number of industries in Australia. Specifically, the industries included are:

- Retail (1979-80 and 1985-86)
- Selected Service Industries (1979-80, 1986-87 and 1987-88)
- Manufacturing (1986-87)
- Mining (1981-82 and 1986-87)
- Construction (1988-89)
- Agriculture (1988-89)

These profiles complement the series presented in the previous edition of this publication.

Statistical information presented on these industries was drawn from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' program of integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys. Information was collected using a common framework of reporting units (enterprises and establishments), and data concepts, and in accordance with a standard industrial classification outlined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, 1983.

Care should be taken when comparing data from this chapter with data presented in previous chapters. The statistical unit for which data are presented in this chapter is the enterprise, (except for the Construction industry - where enterprise data is unavailable), while the unit referred to in previous chapters was the employer unit - refer to the glossary for definitions of these units. In addition, statistics in this chapter include public sector enterprises, except for Construction statistics. It should be noted that in this chapter 'employer size' refers to total employment, including employees and working proprietors and partners.

Legal status

The legal status of small business enterprises are primarily partnerships or sole proprietorships except for the Manufacturing industry. Table 5.1 shows the legal status of small, and other business enterprises for selected industries. These industries are Construction, Retail, Mining and Manufacturing.

TABLE 5.1 NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES(a) BY LEGAL STATUS AND SIZE FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Industry division(b) and legal status	Reference period	Small enterprises(c)		Other enterprises	
		No.	per cent	No.	per cent
<i>Construction (excluding general government)—</i>					
1984-85					
Incorporated company		12,948	13	951	78
Partnership or sole proprietor		79,151	80	85	7
Other		6,737	7	183	15
Total		98,836	100	1,219	100
<i>Retail—</i>					
1985-86					
Incorporated company		26,810	20	1,911	66
Partnership or sole proprietor		97,495	71	435	15
Other		12,442	9	532	19
Total		136,747	100	2,878	100
<i>Mining—</i>					
1986-87					
Incorporated company		265	48	150	75
Partnership or sole proprietor		218	39	7	4
Other		72	13	43	22
Total		555	100	200	100
<i>Manufacturing—</i>					
1986-87					
Incorporated company		14,021	61	1,218	93
Partnership		5,848	25	19	2
Other		3,134	14	71	5
Total		23,003	100	1,308	100

(a) Enterprises operating at end of year. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* 1983 (1201.0). (c) For the manufacturing industry small businesses are defined as employing less than 100 persons, whereas for all other industries they comprise those businesses employing less than 20 employees.

Source: *Enterprise Statistics, Australia* (8103.0)

PROFITABILITY OF SMALL BUSINESS

One way to determine the 'profitability' of a business is to establish what proportion of turnover is net operating surplus — or operating profit. The higher this proportion, the greater the 'profitability' of the business.

In Table 5.2 profitability ratios have been published for the Manufacturing, Retail and Services industries. Statistics for other industries are not available because either the necessary details have not been produced (Construction) or the data relating to small businesses may not be reliable (Mining).

In this table working proprietors and partners of unincorporated business enterprises (sole proprietorships, partnerships, trusts) are not treated as receiving wages and salaries in the same way as employees. Working proprietors and partners receive the operating profits (net operating surplus) as proprietors of these unincorporated businesses. Since the measure of 'profitability' used here is the ratio of net operating surplus to turnover and because most of these working proprietors and partners are located in small business, the ratios presented in the following table for small businesses could be overstated.

Main findings

Small business in general appears to be more profitable than larger businesses in the Retail and Services sectors. However in the Manufacturing industry small businesses are not as profitable as large Manufacturing enterprises.

Among Service industries surveyed in 1986-87 and 1987-88, the profitability ratios were generally higher than for other industries and small businesses generally showed greater profitability than large operations. For small businesses in the Accommodation, Legal, Accounting, Pest Control and Cleaning services industries, profit was more than 20 per cent of turnover. In contrast the Architectural and Security, protection and other business services industries showed a different trend with businesses employing more than 100 people showing greater profitability ratios (at least 5 percentage points) than small businesses.

If however we were to impute an average wage to the working proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses, the profitability ratio for small businesses would be reduced. For example, in the Cafes and restaurants industry the profitability ratio presented in Table 5.2 for small businesses is 9.5 per cent. If a wage was imputed for working proprietors and partners and included in the calculations of a profitability ratio, the new ratio would be -1.7 per cent for small businesses.

In the Retail industry small businesses had nearly 10 per cent of turnover as profit, compared with 5 per cent among businesses employing more than 100 employees, while those employing between 20 and 99 people had a ratio of just over 6 per cent. Again a different story may emerge if allowances are made for working proprietors and partners.

TABLE 5.2 SELECTED INDUSTRIES: PROFITABILITY RATIO(a) BY EMPLOYER SIZE
(per cent of turnover)

ASIC code	Industry	Reference period	Employer size group(b)					Total small business(c)	All business
			0-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100 or more		
	Manufacturing(d)—	1986-87							
21	Food, beverages and tobacco		10.3	10.2	10.9	6.5	11.5	10.3	11.1
23	Textiles		13.6	11.8	10.2	9.9	13.3	12.5	12.7
24	Clothing and footwear		12.6	7.8	7.4	6.3	11.3	9.8	9.7
25	Wood, wood products and furniture		7.8	7.6	7.4	8.7	13.1	7.7	9.9
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing		11.9	10.7	9.0	12.4	15.2	11.2	14.1
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products		7.5	10.2	8.2	14.2	8.5	9.2	8.8
28	Non-metallic mineral products		6.2	4.7	6.2	5.8	13.0	5.5	11.7
29	Basic metal products		13.9	10.9	7.3	5.1	14.7	12.2	14.3
31	Fabricated metal products		7.4	7.7	9.3	8.3	9.5	7.6	8.9
32	Transport equipment		8.6	8.2	9.2	11.4	6.6	8.4	7.0
33	Other machinery equipment		9.0	9.5	8.8	5.4	13.2	9.3	11.6
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing		8.3	8.9	7.4	7.7	14.0	8.6	11.8
	Total manufacturing		9.1	8.9	8.7	8.3	11.8	9.0	11.1
	Retail—	1985-86							
481	Department and general stores		10.3	5.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	7.9	5.1
484	Clothing, fabric and furniture stores		10.1	8.1	5.6	3.8	5.0	9.7	7.7
485	Household appliance and hardware stores		10.7	5.4	11.0	8.5	4.9	9.6	8.2
486	Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers		9.1	4.9	6.3	6.0	5.3	7.9	6.7
488	Food stores		10.8	6.3	3.2	5.2	4.8	10.1	7.2
489	Total other retailers		13.3	12.0	11.7	12.5	12.1	13.1	12.9
	Total Retail Trade		10.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.1	9.5	7.3
	Selected service industries—	1986-87							
5711	Motor vehicle hire		7.8	11.3		3.4		8.9	4.6
5741	Travel agency services		5.2	*2.4	*3.9	7.1		4.5	*0.4
9133	Motion picture theatres		5.0	9.7	15.7	11.6		8.1	11.4
9231	Cafes and restaurants		11.2	7.0	6.9	8.2	7.4	9.5	8.6
9232	Hotels and Bars		11.5	9.4	7.6	6.4	3.5	10.3	7.9
9233	Accommodation		25.5	20.2	16.6	13.3	3.5	23.7	13.7
9241-43	Licensed clubs		7.6	7.6	9.4	10.8	8.4	7.6	8.7
9340	Laundries and dry cleaners		19.3	12.3	11.2	15.1	9.7	17.2	13.0
935	Hairdressers and beauty salons		18.1	5.8	4.3	0.7		16.4	14.4
9361	Photography services		14.6	10.4		*3.1		14.3	12.7
	Selected service industries—	1987-88							
6310	Real estate agents		21.1	14.9	12.8	*6.0	12.1	18.8	16.1
6334	Architectural services		19.4	16.4	18.5	*8.4	26.8	18.4	17.9
6335	Surveying services		20.7	*12.0	12.1	-3.9	n.a.	17.4	14.7
6336	Engineering and other technical services		16.5	9.9	14.0	*11.7	10.5	14.7	13.0
6371	Legal services		39.5	29.5	23.2	26.6	20.9	36.0	28.7
6372	Accounting services		27.0	19.4	21.2	14.3	18.7	24.5	21.2
6381	Computing services		11.8	*7.6	*15.0	*1.3	*6.4	10.8	5.0
6382	Advertising services		6.0	3.9	2.9	1.9	2.0	5.2	3.1
6386	Pest control services		24.5	12.7		15.1		22.8	18.4
6387	Cleaning services		29.6	16.6	*2.7	6.6	4.5	26.9	13.0
6385,	Security/protection and								
6388-89	other business services		12.5	*6.3	8.9	*7.3	15.6	10.5	13.3

(a) Profitability figures are derived by determining what percentage net operating surplus is of turnover. (b) See Introduction - Statistical Units. (c) Total small business figures are derived by combining the 0-9 and 10-19 employer size categories; for manufacturing small business totals are derived by combining the 0-9, 10-19, 20-49 and 50-99 employer size categories. (d) Excludes single establishment enterprises employing less than four persons.

Source: Enterprise Statistics Australia (8103.0), ABS Catalogue Nos 8652.0, 8653.0, 8654.0, 8655.0, 8656.0, 8657.0, 8658.0, 8659.0, 8660.0, 8663.0, 8664.0, 8665.0, 8666.0, 8667.0, 8668.0, 8669.0, 8670.0, 8671.0, 8672.0

THE RETAIL INDUSTRY

The ABS conducts a Retail Census about every six years. The data presented here have been derived from the two most recent censuses conducted in respect of 1979-80 and 1985-86.

Of all the industries, Retail is the largest in terms of small business. In 1985-86, there were about 137,000 small businesses in the Retail industry, with turnover of over \$40 billion; this volume is about 45 per cent of the turnover for the whole industry.

Table 5.3 gives a breakdown of the Retail industry by industry group from the two most recent censuses.

Main findings

There were more than 922,000 people employed in the Retail industry at June 1986 of which over 500,000 were employed in small businesses.

Over the six year period from 1979-80 to 1985-86 the number of small Retail businesses increased by 12 per cent, while employment for the small business sector grew by 15 per cent.

In most Retail industry groups small businesses comprise between 97 and 99 per cent of the total number of retail businesses. The department and general stores group is the exception as it is dominated by the larger department stores.

The small business component of the total turnover generated in the Retail industry varies from industry group to industry group. The largest percentage contribution to turnover in the Retail industry occurs in the Other retailer group (ASIC Group 489), which includes photographic equipment stores, sports and toy stores, newsagents, stationers and booksellers, second hand goods dealers, nurserymen and florists and retailing n.e.c, where small businesses account for 86 per cent of turnover.

DIAGRAM 5.1 RETAIL INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL ENTERPRISES, AUSTRALIA, 1985-86

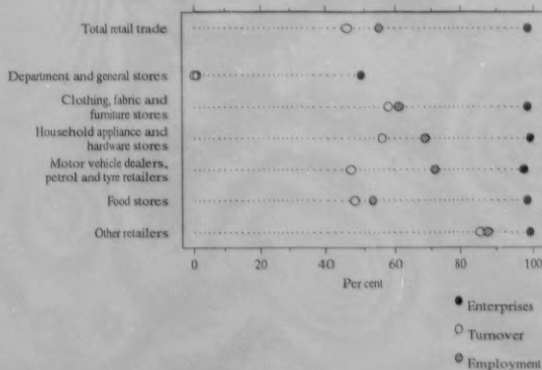


TABLE 5.3 RETAIL INDUSTRIES: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE

ASIC code	Industry and employer size	Enterprises(a)	Employment at end June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Adjusted value added	Net operating surplus
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
481	Department and general stores—						
	1979-80						
	0-9 persons	205	1,639	10.9	87.0	n.a.	n.a.
	50-99 persons	27	1,970	16.4	113.9	23.5	n.a.
	100 or more persons	44	117,269	797.3	5,109.7	1,048.1	n.a.
	Total	276	120,878	824.6	5,310.6	n.a.	n.a.
	1985-86						
	0-9 persons	37	168	1.1	15.6	2.9	1.6
	10-19 persons	10	146	2.1	13.6	3.0	0.7
	Total small business	47	314	3.2	29.2	5.9	2.3
	% of total business	49.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
	20-49 persons	18	647	9.0	62.8	10.6	1.0
	50-99 persons	12	852	10.9	71.8	14.1	2.4
	100 or more persons	19	146,082	1,642.8	11,659.8	2,432.8	597.5
	Total	96	147,895	1,666.0	11,823.5	2,463.5	603.3
484	Clothing, fabric and furniture stores—						
	1979-80						
	0-9 persons	17,149	48,862	202.2	1,997.1	n.a.	n.a.
	10-19 persons	717	9,141	72.1	505.7	111.8	n.a.
	Total small business	17,866	58,003	274.3	2,502.8	n.a.	n.a.
	% of total business	98	65	53	61	n.a.	n.a.
	20-49 persons	291	8,386	69.4	457.9	100.5	n.a.
	50-99 persons	64	4,373	34.3	242.0	49.3	n.a.
	100 or more persons	57	18,418	137	931.7	202.2	n.a.
	Total	18,278	89,180	515.0	4,134.4	n.a.	n.a.
	1985-86						
	0-9 persons	17,779	50,713	357.0	3,653.6	768.3	368.1
	10-19 persons	704	9,021	113.7	889.1	198.5	71.9
	Total small business	18,483	59,734	470.7	4,542.7	966.8	440.0
	% of total business	98	61	51	58	60	73
	20-49 persons	264	7,539	101.2	715.6	148.7	40.4
	50-99 persons	67	4,539	62.6	426.4	83.2	16.0
	100 or more persons	62	26,308	283.8	2,134.1	417.2	105.9
	Total	18,876	98,120	918.3	7,818.8	1,615.9	602.2
485	Household appliance and hardware stores—						
	1979-80						
	0-9 persons	9,301	26,715	115.7	1,190.7	n.a.	n.a.
	10-49 persons	450	7,513	67.0	587.0	109.8	n.a.
	50-99 persons	28	1,967	21.2	295.7	38.9	n.a.
	100-499 persons	22	4,550	48.3	381.7	101.2	n.a.
	500 or more persons	n.p.	8,394	70.7	487.9	110.5	n.a.
	Total	n.p.	49,139	322.8	2,943.0	n.a.	n.a.
	1985-86						
	0-9 persons	11,759	35,861	256.1	2,584.0	599.4	275.3
	10-19 persons	458	5,721	72.3	626.5	123.9	34.1
	Total small business	12,217	41,582	328.4	3,210.5	723.3	309.4
	% of total business	99	68	54	56	60	66
	20-49 persons	122	3,505	50.4	455.4	114.3	50.0
	50-99 persons	19	1,312	22.6	244.4	45.3	20.8
	100 or more persons	37	14,771	210.4	1,869.1	328.9	90.9
	Total	12,395	61,170	611.7	5,779.4	1,211.6	471.2
486	Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers—						
	1979-80						
	0-9 persons	26,980	98,423	503.2	5,933.1	n.a.	n.a.
	10-19 persons	2,257	29,069	231.5	2,349.6	366.2	n.a.
	Total small business	29,237	127,492	734.7	8,282.7	n.a.	n.a.
	% of total business	96	68	55	46	n.a.	n.a.
	20-49 persons	855	24,773	225.4	2,902.2	375.6	n.a.
	50-99 persons	199	13,506	132.5	1,978.6	219.7	n.a.
	100 or more persons	99	23,089	241.0	4,793.7	413.3	n.a.
	Total	30,390	188,860	1,336.6	17,957.3	n.a.	n.a.
	1985-86						
	0-9 persons	31,587	113,238	973.9	11,655.9	2,149.1	1,066.5
	10-19 persons	2,862	37,078	471.4	5,109.0	756.5	252.4
	Total small business	34,449	150,316	1,445.3	16,764.9	2,905.6	1,318.9
	% of total business	97	71	58	46	56	54
	20-49 persons	894	26,003	404.7	6,071.9	842.6	379.8
	50-49 persons	217	14,771	267.1	4,617.8	564.7	278.5
	100 or more persons	90	19,295	373.7	8,869.8	889.1	471.0
	Total	35,650	210,385	2,490.8	36,324.4	5,202.0	2,448.3

TABLE 53 RETAIL INDUSTRIES: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE — *continued*

ASIC Industry and code employer size	Enterprises(a)		Employment at end June(b)		Wages and salaries(c)		Turnover	Adjusted value added		Net operating surplus
	No.		No.		\$m			\$m		\$m
488 Food stores—										
1979-80										
0-9 persons	41,660		129,550		329.9		5,249.3	n.a.		n.a.
10-19 persons	1,210		15,369		83.3		789.9	134.4		n.a.
Total small business	42,870		144,919		413.2		6,039.2	n.a.		n.a.
% of total business	99		56		40		50	n.a.		n.a.
20-49 persons	367		10,587		67.1		690.8	100.3		n.a.
50-99 persons	96		6,701		35.6		324.3	47.0		n.a.
100 or more persons	80		95,139		519.4		4,957.2	711.0		n.a.
Total	43,413		257,346		1,035.3		12,011.7	n.a.		n.a.
1985-86										
0-9 persons	44,231		138,255		587.7		8,479.9	1,602.8		916.2
10-19 persons	1,688		21,483		161.9		1,471.6	268.6		92.0
Total small business	45,919		159,738		749.6		9,951.5	1,871.4		1,008.2
% of total business	98		53		36		47	49		66
20-49 persons	502		14,635		127.2		1,271.8	178.2		40.1
50-99 persons	133		9,032		66.9		587.9	102.8		30.3
100 or more persons	96		115,289		1,121.8		9,237.1	1,649.2		442.1
Total	46,650		298,694		2,065.5		21,048.4	3,801.6		1,520.7
489 Other retailers—										
1979-80										
0-9 persons	21,176		65,223		247.4		2,442.0	n.a.		n.a.
10-19 persons	974		12,112		77.1		547.9	131.9		n.a.
Total small business	22,150		77,335		324.5		2,989.9	n.a.		n.a.
% of total business	99		89		80		86	n.a.		n.a.
20-49 persons	167		4,680		36.0		220.1	53.7		n.a.
50-99 persons	22		1,523		13.1		87.8	20.3		n.a.
100 or more persons	17		3,347		30.2		185.9	47.7		n.a.
Total	22,356		86,885		403.8		3,483.7	n.a.		n.a.
1985-86										
0-9 persons	24,277		76,988		465.9		4,786.0	1,158.2		637.9
10-19 persons	1,355		17,001		151.2		1,159.6	301.9		138.8
Total small business	25,632		93,989		617.1		5,945.6	1,460.1		776.7
% of total business	99		88		82		86	84		87
20-49 persons	278		7,515		76.9		537.8	145.1		62.9
50-99 persons	32		2,135		28.0		204.9	56.0		25.6
100 or more persons	16		3,065		31.5		256.0	69.9		30.9
Total	25,958		106,704		753.5		6,944.2	1,731.1		896.0
Total retail trade—										
1979-80										
0-9 persons	116,422		369,314		1,400.6		16,837.7	n.a.		n.a.
10-19 persons	5,523		70,304		502.0		4,507.6	806.8		n.a.
Total small business	121,945		439,618		1,902.6		21,345.3	n.a.		n.a.
% of total business	98		55		43		47	n.a.		n.a.
20-49 persons	1,814		52,424		435.4		4,605.2	689.0		n.a.
50-99 persons	436		30,040		253.1		3,042.3	398.7		n.a.
100 or more persons	326		270,206		1,843.8		16,847.9	2,634.1		n.a.
Total	124,521		792,288		4,434.9		45,840.7	n.a.		n.a.
1985-86										
0-9 persons	129,670		415,223		2,641.7		31,175.0	6,280.6		3,265.6
10-19 persons	7,077		90,450		972.7		9,269.3	1,652.3		589.9
Total small business	136,747		505,673		3,614.4		40,444.3	7,932.9		3,855.5
% of total business	98		55		42		45	50		59
20-49 persons	2,078		59,844		769.5		9,115.3	1,439.6		574.2
50-99 persons	480		32,641		458.1		6,153.2	866.0		373.5
100 or more persons	320		324,810		3,664		34,025.9	5,787.2		1,738.5
Total	139,625		922,968		8,505.8		89,738.8	16,025.7		6,541.7

(a) Includes only enterprises operating at end of year. (b) Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Enterprise Statistics, Australia (8103.0), and Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8622.0).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The Service industries constitute a significant sector of the economy covering a broad range of activities. Small business forms an integral part of the services sector, dominating a number of the component industries.

The statistics presented here are from the ABS Selected Service Industry Surveys held in 1986-87 and 1987-88. These surveys included the following industries:

Part 1 (1986-87)

Accommodation
Cafes and Restaurants
Hotels and Bars
Licensed Clubs
Laundries and Dry Cleaners
Hairdressers and Beauty Salons
Motion Picture Theatres
Photography services
Travel Agency services
Motor Vehicle Hirers
Security/Protection
and Other Business services

Part 2 (1987-88)

Accounting services
Legal services
Architectural services
Engineering and Technical services
Surveying services
Real Estate Agents
Advertising services
Cleaning services
Computing services
Pest Control services

Some of these industries were included in the 1979-80 Retail and Selected Service Industries Census and comparable data have been included where available.

For those industries surveyed, small business dominates not just in terms of number of businesses, but in many cases, in terms of financial indicators. For example, small Hairdressers, Photographers, and Architectural services firms account for 98 per cent of businesses in their industry and contribute between 69 and 86 per cent to total turnover for their industry.

For other industries, such as Hotels and Bars and Licensed clubs, small businesses account for about 80 per cent of all enterprises. However their contribution to the entire industry in terms of the measures available, such as employment, turnover, and gross product is less significant at about 30 to 40 per cent.

Outlined on the following pages are some of the features of the statistics available from the surveys which are presented in detail in Tables 5.4 to 5.9.

SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES — 1986-87

Hospitality services

Statistics relating to Hospitality services are available for both 1979-80 and 1986-87.

Accommodation services

Table 5.4 shows that at 30 June 1987, small Accommodation businesses accounted for 91 per cent of the 4,841 businesses recorded in the industry. This was slightly down on the 94 per cent recorded in 1979-80.

During 1986-87 small Accommodation businesses had an estimated turnover of about \$840 million, 37 per cent of the total for the industry. This was below the 42 per cent recorded by small businesses in 1979-80. Over the same seven year period the small business share of the industry's employment fell eight percentage points to 39 per cent.

The Accommodation industry generated a net operating surplus of \$308 million during 1986-87, 64 per cent of which - nearly \$200 million - was generated by small business.

Cafes and restaurants

There were almost 7,900 small Cafe and Restaurant businesses in Australia at the end of June 1987. These businesses generated about \$1,550 million turnover during 1986-87.

The small business share of the Cafes and Restaurants industry was virtually the same for all operational measures available for both 1979-80 and 1986-87. Small Cafe and Restaurant operations contributed about 60 per cent of the total turnover for the industry during both periods, and they had a similar share (61 per cent) of the total employment for the industry at the end of the two periods.

Between 1979-80 and 1986-87, the total number of Cafes and Restaurants increased by about 18 per cent with small operations increasing by nearly the same rate. Over the same period employment in both small and larger businesses increased by about 30 per cent.

Hotels and bars

The total number of Hotels and Bars in Australia dropped by 13 per cent to 4,986 between 1979-80 and 1986-87. This decline was most prominent among small Hotel and Bar operations where a drop of 15 per cent - to 3,971 - was recorded. Over the same period the number of people employed in small Hotels and bars dropped by 13 per cent.

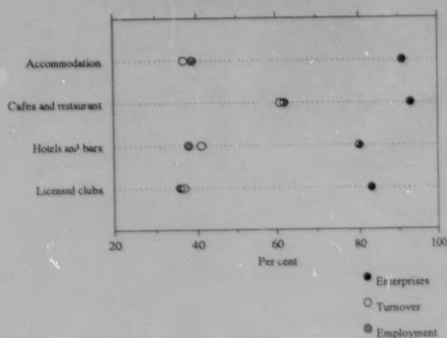
By 1986-87, small businesses accounted for 38 per cent of total employment for Hotels and Bars, a drop of 8 percentage points since 1979-80. Small businesses accounted for 47 per cent of total turnover in the industry in 1979-80, compared with 41 per cent in 1986-87.

Licensed clubs

At the end of June 1987 there were over 3,900 Licensed Clubs operating in Australia, generating an annual turnover of more than \$2,600 million. 83 per cent of the clubs were small businesses but their \$980 million turnover contributed only 37 per cent to the total turnover for the industry.

Between 1979-80 and 1986-87 there was little change in the Licensed Club industry in terms of the indicators available. The small business share of these indicators also remained constant between these two periods.

DIAGRAM 5.2 HOSPITALITY SERVICES INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL ENTERPRISES, 1986-87



Other personal services

Table 5.4 shows that except for the Motion picture theatre industry, this group consists mainly of small businesses which made up between 94 and 99 per cent of the total number of all businesses classified to each individual industry.

Motion picture theatres

86 per cent of the 202 Motion picture theatre enterprises recorded at 30 June 1987 were small businesses, the same proportion as recorded in the 1979-80 survey. Over the same seven year period the small business contribution to total motion picture theatre turnover fell from 35 per cent in 1979-80 to 20 per cent in 1986-87.

Hairdressers and beauty salons and photography services

In the Hairdressers and Beauty salons, and Photography services industries, turnover generated by small business during 1986-87 comprised 86 per cent of the total turnover for the two industries.

Laundries and dry cleaners

The Laundries and dry cleaning industry generated a total of almost \$400 million turnover during 1986-87. Small business contributed 36 per cent to the total which was 11 percentage points below their contribution to the total turnover generated in the industry during 1979-80.

Travel agencies

Of the 1,494 Travel agency businesses operating in 1986-87, 96 per cent were small. These accounted for just over 50 per cent of employment and 44 per cent of turnover in the industry.

TABLE 5.4 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES: STATISTICS BY EMPLOYER SIZE(a)

ASIC code	Employer size(b)	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added	Gross product	Net operating surplus
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
9233	<i>Hospitality services—Accommodation—</i>							
	<i>1979-80</i>							
	0-9 persons	3,814	13,434	41.7	240.2	153.7	118.2	n.a.
	10-19 persons	439	5,859	31.8	116.3	75.7	58.3	n.a.
	Total small business	4,253	19,293	73.5	356.5	229.4	176.5	n.a.
	% of total business	94	47	30	42	41	41	n.a.
	20-49 persons	198	5,739	36.2	117.5	76.8	59.5	n.a.
	50 or more persons	76	16,137	137.1	379.6	251.7	189.5	n.a.
	Total	4,527	41,149	246.8	853.6	557.9	425.4	148.2
	<i>1986-87</i>							
	0-9 persons	3,831	14,520	83.3	552.7	337.9	258.9	140.9
	10-19 persons	576	7,600	68.7	285.6	176.1	139.1	57.7
	Total small business	4,407	22,120	152.0	838.3	514.0	398.0	198.6
	% of total business	91	39	24	37	37	37	64
	20-49 persons	325	9,228	97.7	345.1	220.4	176.3	57.4
	50 or more persons	109	25,016	384.0	1,071.6	666.6	494.0	52.1
	Total	4,841	56,344	633.8	2,255.1	1,401.0	1,068.3	308.0
9231	<i>Cafes and restaurants—</i>							
	<i>1979-80</i>							
	0-9 persons	5,594	25,393	79.8	450.2	189.9	159.2	n.a.
	10-19 persons	1,135	14,693	68.4	269.5	120.9	98.8	n.a.
	Total small business	6,729	40,086	148.2	719.7	310.8	258.0	n.a.
	% of total business	93	61	48	62	55	56	n.a.
	20-49 persons	385	10,889	57.6	192.0	97.6	76.9	n.a.
	50 or more persons	100	15,182	101.1	257.7	154.3	128.2	n.a.
	Total	7,214	66,157	306.9	1,169.5	562.7	463.1	119.0
	<i>1986-87</i>							
	0-9 persons	6,242	31,434	158.4	915.4	363.4	294.3	102.6
	10-19 persons	1,631	20,855	165.9	636.5	280.4	227.6	44.4
	Total small business	7,873	52,289	324.3	1,551.9	643.8	521.9	147.0
	% of total business	93	61	52	61	55	56	67
	20-49 persons	506	14,430	118.0	416.2	203.9	157.6	28.6
	50 or more persons	110	19,255	185.3	570.9	313.7	247.9	43.5
	Total	8,489	85,974	627.6	2,539.0	1,161.5	927.4	219.1
9232	<i>Hotels and bars—</i>							
	<i>1979-80</i>							
	0-9 persons	3,346	17,758	75.3	621.5	207.5	157.5	n.a.
	10-19 persons	1,335	17,982	102.1	609.4	213.9	161.8	n.a.
	Total small business	4,681	35,740	177.4	1,230.9	421.4	319.3	n.a.
	% of total business	82	46	40	47	45	46	n.a.
	20-49 persons	842	24,867	155.1	855.5	304.1	223.7	n.a.
	50 or more persons	190	17,530	110.2	538.5	207.6	156.1	n.a.
	Total	5,713	78,137	442.7	2,624.3	933.0	698.0	222.6
	<i>1986-87</i>							
	0-9 persons	2,684	13,890	98.6	850.8	290.2	211.6	98.0
	10-19 persons	1,287	17,172	164.0	1,072.1	383.9	283.8	101.0
	Total small business	3,971	31,062	262.6	1,922.9	674.1	495.4	199.0
	% of total business	80	38	33	41	39	40	54
	20-49 persons	788	23,109	236.7	1,373.6	500.6	365.6	103.9
	50 or more persons	227	28,473	296.3	1,395.0	571.5	386.9	67.1
	Total	4,986	82,444	795.5	4,695.4	1,746.2	1,247.9	369.8
9241-43	<i>Licensed clubs—</i>							
	<i>1979-80</i>							
	0-9 persons	2,247	9,198	70.8	299.2	153.3	107.9	n.a.
	10-19 persons	689	9,264	74.0	270.1	157.3	107.5	n.a.
	Total small business	2,936	18,462	144.8	569.3	310.6	215.4	n.a.
	% of total business	82	35	34	37	33	34	n.a.
	20-49 persons	458	13,369	106.1	370.4	234.7	152.1	n.a.
	50 or more persons	202	21,136	174.8	594.3	400.9	259.1	n.a.
	Total	3,596	52,967	425.7	1,534.0	946.2	626.6	139.6
	<i>1986-87</i>							
	0-9 persons	2,597	9,917	121.6	535.2	260.7	185.2	40.5
	10-19 persons	665	8,929	115.4	441.2	248.4	172.5	33.4
	Total small business	3,262	18,846	237.0	976.4	509.1	357.7	73.9
	% of total business	83	36	34	37	32	34	32
	20-49 persons	498	14,597	191.5	699.3	447.3	299.8	65.7
	50 or more persons	167	18,893	258.9	859.0	651.6	401.8	89.3
	Total	3,927	52,336	687.5	2,634.6	1,608.1	1,059.4	228.9

For footnotes see end of table

TABLE 5.4 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES: STATISTICS BY EMPLOYER SIZE(s) — continued

ASIC code	Employer size(s)	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added	Gross product	Net operating surplus
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
9340	<i>Other industries—</i>							
	<i>Laundries and dry cleaners—</i>							
	1979-80							
	0-9 persons	2,299	6,669	22.5	89.3	57.6	48.9	n.a.
	10-19 persons	138	1,779	12.1	28.0	19.0	15.9	n.a.
	Total small business	2,437	8,448	34.6	117.3	76.6	64.8	n.a.
	% of total business	96	58	39	47	45	46	n.a.
	20-49 persons	68	1,984	15.2	33.4	24.1	20.4	n.a.
	50 or more persons	33	4,126	37.8	98.5	71.0	56.9	n.a.
	Total	2,538	14,558	87.6	249.2	171.7	142.1	32.8
	1986-87							
	0-9 persons	1,373	4,390	25.3	102.1	60.1	50.3	19.7
	10-19 persons	120	1,552	16.8	42.4	28.0	24.3	5.2
	Total small business	1,493	5,942	42.1	144.5	88.1	74.6	24.9
	% of total business	94	48	30	36	32	33	48
	20-49 persons	63	2,096	29.0	73.2	49.2	41.1	8.2
	50 or more persons	25	4,414	70.1	179.4	137.1	110.9	18.8
	Total	1,581	12,452	141.3	397.1	274.4	226.7	51.8
9351-52	<i>Hairdressers and beauty salons—</i>							
	1979-80							
	0-9 persons	9,469	24,782	92.8	270.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	10-19 persons	220	2,755	18.3	36.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total small business	9,689	27,537	111.1	307.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	% of total business	99	93	88	90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	20-49 persons	39	1,143	8.8	17.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	50 or more persons	7	878	7.0	15.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total	9,735	29,559	127.0	340.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1986-87							
	0-9 persons	10,666	31,916	200.9	582.0	370.1	321.7	105.2
	10-19 persons	297	3,939	45.6	92.1	60.1	52.9	5.3
	Total small business	10,963	35,855	246.5	674.1	430.2	374.6	110.5
	% of total business	99	90	83	86	87	87	98
	20-49 persons	48	1,269	15.5	32.4	21.1	17.7	1.4
	50 or more persons	16	2,504	34.6	75.0	44.8	36.6	0.5
	Total	11,027	39,628	296.8	781.4	496.1	428.9	112.5
9133	<i>Motion picture theatres—</i>							
	1979-80							
	0-9 persons	282	1,297	4.7	22.2	11.0	8.2	n.a.
	10-19 persons	114	1,657	9.4	38.4	23.0	15.9	n.a.
	Total small business	396	2,954	14.1	60.6	34.0	24.1	n.a.
	% of total business	86	43	32	35	34	33	n.a.
	20-49 persons	50	1,340	8.6	36.2	21.6	15.0	n.a.
	50 or more persons	14	2,587	21.4	77.8	45.1	33.9	n.a.
	Total	460	6,881	44.1	174.6	100.7	73.0	22.9
	1986-87							
	0-9 persons	121	552	3.3	17.9	8.0	5.0	0.9
	10-19 persons	52	706	7.7	32.9	18.2	12.0	3.2
	Total small business	173	1,258	11.0	50.8	26.2	17.0	4.1
	% of total business	86	28	20	20	19	18	14
	20-49 persons	22	633	7.0	28.7	16.5	12.3	4.5
	50 or more persons	7	2,581	27.6	173.1	98.4	65.6	20.1
	Total	202	4,472	55.6	252.5	141.1	95.0	28.7
9361	<i>Photography services—</i>							
	1986-87							
	0-9 persons	1,515	3,639	26.8	145.9	73.3	55.2	21.3
	10-19 persons	21	271	3.5	10.6	6.2	5.0	1.1
	Total small business	1,536	3,910	30.3	156.5	79.5	60.2	22.4
	% of total business	99	91	83	86	87	89	97
	20 or more persons	11	380	6.1	26.0	12.3	7.4	*0.8
	Total	1,547	4,290	36.4	182.5	91.7	67.5	23.2
5741	<i>Travel agency services—</i>							
	1986-87							
	0-9 persons	1,325	4,708	55.5	136.3	n.a.	66.9	7.1
	10-19 persons	111	1,398	22.5	49.0	n.a.	25.4	*1.2
	Total small business	1,436	6,106	78.0	185.3	n.a.	92.3	8.3
	% of total business	96	52	42	44	n.a.	46	n.a.
	20-49 persons	39	1,256	24.2	60.8	n.a.	28.6	*2.4
	50 or more persons	19	4,270	85.4	173.7	n.a.	81.4	-12.3
	Total	1,494	11,632	187.6	419.7	n.a.	202.4	*-1.6

(a) Excludes enterprises not in operation at the end of the year. (b) Employer size based on number of persons employed at end June.

Source: Enterprise Statistics Australia 1979-80 (8103.0), Motion Picture Theatre Industry 1986-87 (8654.0), Cafes and Restaurants Industry 1986-87 (8655.0), Hotels and Accommodation Industry 1986-87 (8656.0), Licensed Clubs Industry 1986-87 (8657.0), Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry 1986-87 (8658.0), Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry 1986-87 (8659.0), Photography Services Industry 1986-87 (8660.0), and Travel Agency Services Industry 1986-87 (8653.0).

Motor vehicle hirers

In 1986-87, 95 per cent of businesses in this industry employed less than 20 people, however their contribution to other indicators was very low.

The 14 businesses that employed more than 20 people accounted for 78 per cent of the industry's total turnover and wages and salaries paid during 1986-87.

The small motor vehicle hirer had an average of 4 employees and 33 fleet vehicles, a striking contrast to larger businesses which had averages of about 150 persons and 1,000 fleet vehicles.

DIAGRAM 5.3 MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SMALL ENTERPRISES, 1986-87

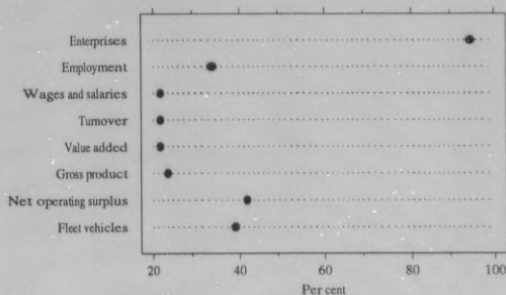


TABLE 5.5 MOTOR VEHICLE HIRE INDUSTRY(a): STATISTICS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1986-87(b)

Employer size	Enter-prises at end June	Em-ploy-ment at end June	Wages and salaries \$m	Turn-over \$m	Value added \$m	Gross product \$m	Net operating surplus \$m	Fleet vehicles at end June
0-9 persons	249	800	7.6	65.7	24.8	15.7	5.1	6,451
10-19 persons	18	264	4.2	31.8	12.3	8.6	3.6	2,352
Total small business % of total business	267 95	1,064 34	11.8 22	97.5 22	37.1 22	24.3 24	8.7 42	8,803 39
20 or more persons	14	2,109	42.8	346.9	128.2	77.4	11.8	13,940
Total	281	3,173	54.6	444.4	165.3	101.7	20.5	22,743

(a) ASIC code 5711. (b) Excludes enterprises not in operation at the end of the year. Size of each enterprise is that at June 1987.

Source: Motor Vehicle Hire Industry 1986-87 (8652.0)

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES — 1987-88

The statistics presented in Tables 5.6 through to 5.9 inclusive relate to the Selected Service Industries Surveys held in 1987-88.

Accounting services

Table 5.6 shows that at the end of June 1988 there were about 6,050 Accounting services enterprises operating in Australia. About 96 per cent of these were small businesses, which accounted for 63 per cent of total employment for the industry, generated 41 per cent of the total turnover and nearly 50 per cent of gross product and net operating surplus.

Small Accounting firms averaged one principal and 2.5 employees per business, compared with larger businesses where there were an average of 7 principals per business and 37 employees.

In 1987-88 Accounting firms had a high proportion of turnover as profit - for small firms this was 25 per cent, while for larger firms it was 19 per cent. Users should however, be aware of the impact of payments to partners on this proportion. See the note on page 73.

Legal services

The Legal services industry shows trends similar to the Accounting services industry. The 1987-88 survey shows small Legal firms accounting for 92 per cent of the 6,459 businesses recorded in the industry, nearly 60 per cent of total employment, and 44 per cent of turnover.

There was an average of about 1 principal and two employees per small firm. Other Legal businesses had an average of 6 principals and 22 employees.

TABLE 5.6 ACCOUNTING AND LEGAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES: STATISTICS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1987-88(a)

ASIC Employer code size(b)	Accounting / Legal services industry enterprises				Service enterprises (d)		Turnover	Gross product	Net operating surplus
	Enterprises at end June	Principals (c)	Employees		Total employ- ment	Employees at end of June(e)			
			Number at end June	Wages and salary and other staff costs					
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
6372 Accounting services—									
0-9 persons	5,203	4,964	10,708	179.3	15,672	2,519	636.7	362.3	171.9
10-19 persons	574	958	3,854	78.5	4,812	2,793	305.5	140.0	59.2
Total small business	5,777	5,922	14,562	257.8	20,484	5,312	942.2	502.3	231.1
% of total business	96	75	59	47	63	31	41	48	47
20-49 persons	217	527	3,681	83.6	4,208	1,916	278.5	142.6	59.0
50 or more persons	54	1,488	6,376	203.1	7,864	9,695	1,101.2	398.4	202.1
Total	6,048	7,937	24,619	544.4	32,556	16,923	2,322.0	1,043.2	492.1
6371 Legal services—									
0-9 persons	5,202	5,921	8,067	120.0	13,989	4,114	887.6	483.4	350.4
10-19 persons	749	1,828	4,032	80.1	5,860	4,072	464.7	223.2	136.9
Total small business	5,951	7,749	12,099	200.1	19,849	8,186	1,352.3	706.6	487.3
% of total business	92	71	52	40	58	39	44	50	56
20-49 persons	374	1,486	4,088	88.5	5,573	5,734	529.4	218.4	122.8
50 or more persons	134	1,727	7,023	206.1	8,750	7,271	1,164	487.6	265.1
Total	6,459	10,962	23,210	494.7	34,172	21,191	3,045.9	1,412.4	875.1

(a) Excludes enterprises not in operation at the end of the year. (b) Firms are classified on the basis of their total employment at the end of June, including principals, and staff provided by service enterprises which serve only one accounting/legal industry enterprise. (c) Working principals and partners of unincorporated enterprises. (d) Service enterprises refer to companies, trusts or other entities established by the principals of one or more accounting/legal practices to provide professional, administrative, secretarial or similar services to these practices. (e) Excluding employees of service enterprises which serve more than one accounting industry enterprise or one legal industry enterprise. Also excludes principals employed by service enterprises (particularly for superannuation purposes).

Source: Legal Services 1987-88 (8667.0), and Accounting Services 1987-88 (8668.0)

Architectural, engineering and surveying services

The statistics in Table 5.7 show that when these industries were surveyed in 1987-88 over 96 per cent of businesses were small, and had an average employment of between three and five persons.

The Architectural and Surveying services industries were also dominated by small businesses in terms of the financial measures used. Small business generated nearly \$700 million (69 per cent) of the Architectural services industry turnover and an estimated \$227 million in the Surveying services industry which was 74 per cent of the industry total for 1987-88.

Small Engineering firms accounted for 96 per cent of businesses in the industry, however their contribution to other indicators was below 50 per cent.

TABLE 5.7 ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING SERVICE INDUSTRIES: STATISTICS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1987-88(a)

ASIC Employer code size(b)	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Gross product	Net operating surplus
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
6334 Architectural services—						
0-9 persons	4,226	10,519	158.0	493.9	273.7	95.6
10-19 persons	208	2,739	70.9	205.5	112.2	33.0
Total small business	4,434	13,258	228.9	699.4	385.9	128.6
% of total business	98	75	65	69	67	71
20-49 persons	69	2,039	50.6	130.7	81.4	24.2
50 or more persons	31	2,420	70.8	187.1	109.3	29.0
Total	4,534	17,717	350.5	1,017.2	576.6	181.8
6336 Engineering services—						
0-9 persons	4,757	10,857	193.1	525.7	312.2	86.8
10-19 persons	234	3,151	75.9	193.3	106.1	19.2
Total small business	4,991	14,008	269.0	719.0	418.3	106.0
% of total business	96	49	40	42	42	48
20-49 persons	123	3,531	99.6	251.8	147.4	35.3
50 or more persons	76	10,787	311.8	737.4	430.4	80.6
Total	5,190	28,326	680.4	1,708.1	996.2	222.0
6335 Surveying services—						
0-9 persons	927	3,608	50.2	142.7	86.9	29.5
10-19 persons	131	1,742	32.9	84.9	47.4	*10.2
Total small business	1,058	5,350	83.1	227.6	134.3	39.7
% of total business	96	78	72	74	76	88
20-49 persons	41	1,156	23.7	53.9	32.7	6.5
50-99 persons	5	366	9.0	25.9	10.2	-1.0
Total	1,104	6,872	115.8	307.4	177.1	45.2

(a) Excludes enterprises not in operation at the end of the year. (b) Size of each enterprise is that at June 1988.

Source: Architectural Services 1987-88 (8664.0), Surveying Services 1987-88 (8665.0), and Engineering Services 1987-88 (8666.0)

Real estate agents

Small Real estate agencies, as shown in Table 5.8, have a large share of the total Real estate industry particularly in terms of the number of businesses.

At 30 June 1988 the 5,454 small businesses made up about 95 per cent of the total number of businesses operating in the Real estate agents industry. These small businesses contributed 65 per cent or just over \$1,400 million, to the almost \$2,200 million turnover for the whole industry during 1987-88.

There were more than 29,000 people employed in small Real estate agencies in June 1988, 70 per cent of the total employment in the industry.

DIAGRAM 5.4 REAL ESTATE AGENTS: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL ENTERPRISES, 1987-88

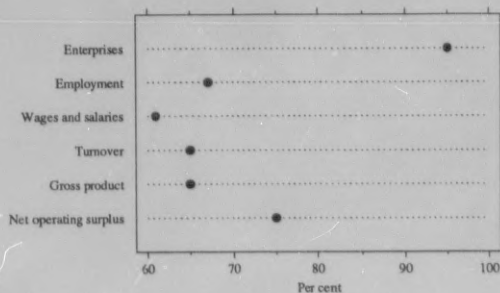


TABLE 5.8 REAL ESTATE AGENTS INDUSTRY(a); STATISTICS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1987-88(b)

Employer size(c)	Employment at end June								
	Enterprises at end June	Working proprietors and partners	Employees	Commission staff	Total employment	Wages and salaries (d)	Turn-over	Gross product	Net operating surplus
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0-9 persons	4,671	2,231	14,867	2,360	19,458	317.0	875.1	529.2	184.8
10-19 persons	783	*139	7,842	1,921	9,902	189.6	530.0	287.0	73.8
Total small business	5,454	2,370	22,709	4,281	29,360	506.6	1,405.1	816.2	263.6
% of total business	95	97	67	73	70	61	65	65	75
20-49 persons	235	*67	5,629	889	6,585	146.0	373.9	204.5	47.8
50 or more persons	52	4	5,588	659	6,251	172.6	394.4	226.1	39.4
Total	5,741	2,441	33,926	5,829	42,196	825.3	2,173.4	1,246.8	350.8

(a) ASIC code 6310. (b) Excludes enterprises not in operation at the end of the year. (c) Enterprises are classified on the basis of their total employment at the end of June - proprietors and partners, employees and staff employed solely on commission. (d) Includes amounts payable to employees only.

Source: Real Estate Agents 1987-88 (8663.0)

Other business services

The statistics presented in Table 5.9 relate to selected Business services surveyed in 1987-88.

This group of Business service industries generally has a high proportion of small businesses, however these small businesses are considerably less significant in terms of the other operational measures available. Small business accounted for between 91 and 98 per cent of total businesses within the group, but only generated between 28 and 42 per cent of the total turnover for the various industries.

The average employment of the small businesses in the individual industries ranged from 3 to 5 people. In contrast, the average employment in businesses of other sizes ranged from 66 in the Advertising services industry, to 205 people in Security, protection and other business services.

TABLE 5.9 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES: STATISTICS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1987-88(a)

ASIC code	Employer size	Enter-prises at end June	Employ-ment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turn-over	Gross product	Net operating surplus
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
6382	Advertising services—						
	0-9 persons	2,085	6,281	118.4	920.6	189.5	55.1
	10-19 persons	194	2,492	59.7	545.3	87.3	21.2
	Total small business	2,279	8,773	178.1	1,465.9	276.8	76.3
	% of total business	95	55	42	31	45	52
	20-49 persons	68	2,029	64.3	630.6	89.9	18.4
	50 or more persons	43	5,246	178.2	2,557.9	248.3	51.2
	Total	2,390	16,048	420.7	4,654.5	615.0	146.0
6387	Cleaning services—						
	0-9 persons	3,495	11,154	57.3	185.3	119.9	54.9
	10-19 persons	301	4,113	27.8	48.9	37.9	8.1
	Total small business	3,796	15,267	85.1	234.2	157.8	63.0
	% of total business	91	34	26	38	37	80
	20-49 persons	271	7,818	55.4	112.9	62.9	*3.0
	50 or more persons	114	21,237	182.3	262.3	204.7	12.9
	Total	4,181	44,322	322.9	609.4	425.3	79.0
6381	Computing services—						
	0-9 persons	3,383	8,025	163.8	409.5	238.0	48.5
	10-19 persons	150	1,981	52.1	140.0	69.3	*10.7
	Total small business	3,533	10,006	215.9	549.5	307.3	59.2
	% of total business	96	42	37	34	40	74
	20-49 persons	86	2,537	78.4	176.2	67.2	*26.4
	50 or more persons	72	11,524	285.6	889.2	392.1	*47.4
	Total	3,691	24,067	579.9	1,614.9	766.6	80.2
6386	Pest control services—						
	0-9 persons	538	1,320	12.5	47.3	26.0	11.6
	10-19 persons	17	231	3.4	7.9	4.8	1.0
	Total small business	555	1,551	15.9	55.2	30.8	12.6
	% of total business	98	53	37	42	42	52
	20 or more persons	10	1,351	27.3	76.1	43.4	11.5
	Total	565	2,902	43.2	131.3	74.2	24.1
6385, 6388-89	Security/protection and other business services—						
	0-9 persons	1,040	3,853	52.1	185.8	81.0	23.2
	10-19 persons	174	2,317	36.2	86.3	44.4	*5.4
	Total small business	1,214	6,170	88.3	272.1	125.4	28.6
	% of total business	92	22	21	28	22	22
	20-49 persons	72	2,129	28.6	68.3	37.5	6.1
	50 or more persons	35	19,842	295.4	627.7	415.2	94.2
	Total	1,321	28,141	412.3	968.2	578.1	129.0

(a) Excludes enterprises not in operation at the end of the year.

Source: Computing Services 1987-88 (8669.0), Advertising Services 1987-88 (8670.0), Pest Control Services 1987-88 (8671.0), Cleaning Services 1987-88 (8672.0), and Security/Protection and Other Business Services 1987-88 (8673.0)

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Data in this section were derived from the 1986-87 Manufacturing Census. The ABS has since conducted a Manufacturing census with respect to 1988-89, but detailed small business data from this census are not yet available.

In line with the definition for small business given in the introduction, small Manufacturing businesses include all those with employment of less than one hundred persons. Because only a restricted range of data are collected for business employing fewer than four people, adjusted value added and net operating surplus for these businesses are not included in aggregates shown in this table.

The statistics in Table 5.10 show that using this definition, small business dominates the Manufacturing sector in terms of number of businesses, with 97 per cent of the 37,600 Manufacturing enterprises in Australia employing less than one hundred people. In terms of turnover small businesses only contribute 24 per cent of the total turnover for the sector. This trend was also evident in other measures such as adjusted value added, persons employed and wages and salaries.

Main findings

Table 5.10 shows that the Manufacturing industry employed more than one million people at 30 June 1987. Of these about 370,000 (35 per cent) were employed in small businesses.

In 1986-87 small Manufacturing businesses generated about \$29 billion in turnover and paid about \$6 billion in wages and salaries.

The Wood and Wood products subdivision (ASIC Subdivision 25) was the industry sector where small business had most influence, 99 per cent of the 7,138 businesses in the subdivision were small and they generated about 60 per cent of the total turnover for this subdivision.

Small business also made a significant contribution in the Fabricated metal products subdivision, generating 57 per cent of the turnover for that subdivision.

DIAGRAM 5.5 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY AUSTRALIA, 1986-87

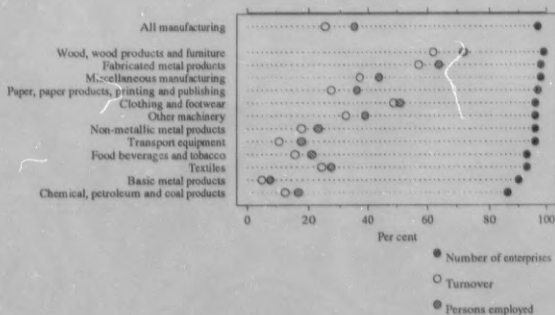


TABLE 5.10 MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES(a): DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1986-87

ASIC code	Industry	Enterprises(b)	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Adjusted value added(c)	Net operating surplus(c)
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
21	Food, beverages and tobacco—						
	0-9 persons	2,080	9,705	99.6	616.0	156.0	53.0
	10-19 persons	651	8,720	109.3	771.0	207.5	78.7
	20-49 persons	389	11,738	196.2	1,446.6	393.0	157.2
	50-99 persons	140	9,919	182.3	1,685.9	332.1	109.3
	Total small business	3,260	40,082	587.4	4,519.5	1,088.6	398.2
	% of total business	93	21	15	16	14	13
	100 or more persons	257	149,927	3,308.2	22,922.7	6,596.3	2,642.6
	Total	3,517	190,009	3,895.6	27,442.3	7,685.0	3,040.9
23	Textiles—						
	0-9 persons	495	1,907	22.3	111.5	32.9	11.9
	10-19 persons	127	1,695	27.0	135.2	47.0	15.9
	20-49 persons	109	3,383	57.6	280.5	93.4	28.5
	50-99 persons	43	3,132	61.8	341.5	105.2	33.9
	Total small business	774	10,117	168.7	868.7	278.5	90.2
	% of total business	93	27	25	24	22	20
	100 or more persons	60	27,432	515.4	2,762.0	983.3	367.8
	Total	834	37,549	684.1	3,630.7	1,261.8	457.8
24	Clothing and footwear—						
	0-9 persons	1,385	5,851	62.6	324.4	92.5	33.7
	10-19 persons	515	6,952	89.2	366.4	125.5	28.6
	20-49 persons	399	12,130	172.0	660.8	235.6	49.1
	50-99 persons	155	11,178	171.3	627.8	226.9	39.6
	Total small business	2,454	36,111	495.1	1,979.4	680.5	151.0
	% of total business	96	51	48	49	45	39
	100 or more persons	112	34,043	547.1	2,048.1	835.0	232.3
	Total	2,566	70,154	1,042.3	4,027.6	1,515.4	383.4
25	Wood, wood products and furniture—						
	0-9 persons	5,456	19,375	205.4	933.9	240.0	52.8
	10-19 persons	977	13,105	195.9	802.0	282.2	60.8
	20-49 persons	487	14,513	247.0	1,032.8	353.5	76.4
	50-99 persons	136	9,297	166.1	807.1	260.8	70.4
	Total small business	7,056	56,290	814.4	3,575.8	1,136.5	260.4
	% of total business	99	72	66	62	59	47
	100 or more persons	82	21,960	426.9	2,203.3	792.9	287.9
	Total	7,138	78,250	1,241.2	5,779.0	1,929.4	548.5
26	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing—						
	0-9 persons	2,683	10,867	148.4	606.2	192.9	54.4
	10-19 persons	710	9,482	167.7	599.5	251.4	64.2
	20-49 persons	435	13,100	259.8	990.0	386.9	89.5
	50-99 persons	113	7,854	171.8	874.4	308.5	108.2
	Total small business	3,941	41,303	747.7	3,070.1	1,139.7	316.3
	% of total business	97	36	29	27	25	20
	100 or more persons	136	73,955	1,818.1	8,454.2	3,398.8	1,284.1
	Total	4,077	115,258	2,565.9	11,524.2	4,538.5	1,600.4
27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products—						
	0-9 persons	443	1,757	26.8	172.5	35.5	10.4
	10-19 persons	135	1,810	34.5	245.8	63.4	25.1
	20-49 persons	93	2,918	64.8	432.6	115.6	40.5
	50-99 persons	43	3,106	75.3	536.2	173.9	75.9
	Total small business	714	9,591	201.4	1,447.1	390.4	151.9
	% of total business	86	17	14	13	14	16
	100 or more persons	113	47,848	1,285.2	9,412.1	2,425.4	798.0
	Total	827	57,439	1,486.5	10,859.2	2,815.7	949.9
28	Non-metallic mineral products—						
	0-9 persons	1,014	3,850	47.7	278.4	63.1	14.0
	10-19 persons	187	2,477	44.9	221.7	63.4	10.5
	20-49 persons	103	3,118	60.9	369.3	99.6	23.0
	50-99 persons	20	1,514	34.0	161.2	52.6	9.3
	Total small business	1,324	10,959	187.5	1,030.6	278.7	56.7
	% of total business	96	23	17	18	14	9
	100 or more persons	55	35,956	898.8	4,580.2	1,736.8	594.8
	Total	1,379	46,915	1,086.2	5,610.8	2,015.5	651.6

TABLE 5.10 MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES(a): DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1986-87 — *continued*

ASIC code	Industry	Enterprises(b)	Employment at end June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Adjusted value added(c)	Net operating surplus(c)
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
29	Basic metal products—						
	0-9 persons	305	1,136	16.7	87.3	26.7	10.2
	10-19 persons	94	1,297	22.4	98.2	37.7	10.7
	20-49 persons	63	1,825	35.2	153.8	53.2	11.3
	50-99 persons	25	1,759	37.4	283.1	58.5	14.3
	Total small business	487	6,067	111.7	622.4	176.1	46.5
	% of total business	90	8	5	5	4	3
	100 or more persons	53	72,381	2,073.9	11,886.4	4,486.3	1,745.0
Total	540	78,448	2,185.7	12,509.0	4,662.5	1,791.4	
31	Fabricated metal products—						
	0-9 persons	4,298	17,024	223.5	1,014.1	269.7	58.1
	10-19 persons	996	13,312	234.3	948.1	338.9	73.2
	20-49 persons	573	17,006	324.8	1,370.2	494.1	127.2
	50-99 persons	151	10,455	201.5	873.2	303.1	72.9
	Total small business	6,018	57,797	984.1	4,205.6	1,405.8	331.4
	% of total business	98	64	58	57	55	52
	100 or more persons	95	33,021	721.2	3,197.8	1,136.3	304.4
Total	6,113	90,818	1,705.2	7,403.5	2,542.1	636.0	
32	Transport equipment—						
	0-9 persons	1,342	5,087	60.4	285.4	73.5	18.3
	10-19 persons	268	3,562	58.5	247.4	85.0	20.2
	20-49 persons	151	4,401	81.2	359.5	123.7	33.0
	50-99 persons	62	4,110	82.5	397.2	137.6	45.4
	Total small business	1,823	17,160	282.6	1,289.5	419.8	116.9
	% of total business	96	18	14	11	13	15
	100 or more persons	77	75,837	1,713.4	9,991.7	2,699.2	662.7
Total	1,900	92,997	1,995.8	11,281.3	3,118.9	779.6	
33	Other machinery equipment—						
	0-9 persons	3,267	12,800	183.8	792.6	228.2	54.9
	10-19 persons	762	10,449	189.1	752.4	285.4	71.3
	20-49 persons	545	16,155	322.2	1,285.9	477.3	113.7
	50-99 persons	177	11,927	243.2	1,003.7	329.8	54.2
	Total small business	4,751	51,331	938.3	3,834.6	1,320.7	294.1
	% of total business	96	39	35	32	30	22
	100 or more persons	192	79,112	1,752.9	8,142.1	3,111.1	1,073.4
Total	4,943	130,443	2,691.2	11,976.2	4,431.8	1,367.5	
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing—						
	0-9 persons	2,817	9,753	107.8	526.9	129.5	32.1
	10-19 persons	521	7,010	112.0	520.3	174.7	46.1
	20-49 persons	287	8,849	161.7	861.1	252.0	63.8
	50-99 persons	108	7,424	142.9	717.7	221.5	55.3
	Total small business	3,733	33,036	524.4	2,626.0	777.7	197.3
	% of total business	98	44	37	37	32	24
	100 or more persons	76	42,223	893.1	4,513.3	1,659.3	631.5
Total	3,809	75,259	1,417.4	7,139.3	2,437.0	828.8	
Total manufacturing—							
	0-9 persons	25,585	99,162	1,205.2	5,749.4	1,540.5	403.8
	10-19 persons	5,943	79,871	1,284.7	5,707.9	1,964.2	505.4
	20-49 persons	3,634	109,136	1,983.3	9,303.2	3,077.8	813.3
	50-99 persons	1,173	81,675	1,570.1	8,309.0	2,510.4	688.7
	Total small business	36,335	369,844	6,043.3	29,069.5	9,092.9	2,411.2
	% of total business	97	35	27	24	23	18
	100 or more persons	1,308	693,695	15,953.9	90,114.0	29,860.7	10,624.5
Total	37,643	1,063,539	21,997.2	119,183.5	38,953.6	13,035.7	

(a) For manufacturing enterprises "Small Business" involves enterprises employing up to and including 0-100 employees. (b) Includes only enterprises operating at end of year. (c) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons are included in counts of enterprises, employment, wages and salaries and turnover. However, totals for adjusted value added and net operating surplus do not include the contribution made by these businesses in the 0-9 category and totals for each industry.

Source: Enterprise Statistics, Australia (8103.0)

THE MINING INDUSTRY

The data for this section on mining are derived from the Censuses of Mining Establishments. The Australian Bureau of Statistics has subsequently conducted Mining censuses with respect to 1988-89 and 1989-90, however, detailed small business data from these collections are not yet available.

Main findings

Table 5.11 shows that there were about 750 Mining enterprises operating in Australia at the end of June 1987, 74 per cent of them being small businesses. Since 1982 there has been a 7 per cent drop in the number of small mining businesses while the number of larger enterprises increased by 13 per cent. About 3,100 people were employed in small mining industries in 1987, only 4 per cent of the total employment of the industry. During 1986-87 the small enterprises generated about 1.2 billion in turnover, 7 per cent of the total for the entire industry.

TABLE 5.11 MINING INDUSTRY(a): DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE(b)

Employer size(c)	Enterprises at end June	Employment at end June(d)	Wages and salaries(e)	Turn-over	Adjusted value added	Net operating surplus
	No	No	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1981-82—						
0-9 persons	504	1,730	19.9	129.0	46.1	n.a.
10-19 persons	91	1,213	19.8	98.6	40.2	n.a.
Total small business	595	2,943	39.7	227.6	86.3	n.a.
% of total business	77	4	2	2	2	n.a.
20-49 persons	52	1,652	33.4	232.0	77.0	n.a.
50-99 persons	23	1,547	30.4	219.5	68.0	n.a.
100 or more persons	102	70,856	1,709.2	9,020.9	5,408.9	n.a.
Total	772	76,998	1,812.8	9,699.9	5,640.3	n.a.
1986-87—						
0-9 persons	457	1,739	27.2	978.8	777.6	729.0
10-19 persons	98	1,365	36.5	226.5	92.2	40.6
Total small business	555	3,104	63.7	1,205.3	869.8	769.6
% of total business	74	4	2	7	8	11
20-49 persons	67	2,181	59.7	484.2	237.2	142.4
50-99 persons	39	2,558	72.1	996.6	641.3	430.6
100 or more persons	94	66,592	2,417.7	15,573.3	9,530.6	5,816.3
Total	755	74,435	2,613.1	18,259.4	11,278.8	7,158.8

(a)ASIC division B. (b) Includes only enterprises operating at end of June. (c) Employer size is based on number of persons employed at end of June. (d) Includes working proprietors. (e) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Enterprise Statistics, Australia (8103.0)

THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

As part of the ABS program of Integrated Economic Surveys the Construction industry was surveyed in respect of 1988-89. The data collected related to establishments only, and has not been aggregated to the enterprise level. The previous Construction industry survey in respect of 1984-85 provided data relating to both establishments and enterprises and an examination of these data has shown that almost all small Construction businesses or enterprises (that is, those employing less than 20 persons) were single establishment enterprises. It is therefore reasonable to assume each small establishment equates to a business entity. Larger businesses are more likely to be multi-establishment enterprises.

Main findings

Table 5.12 shows that about 96,600 establishments were recorded in the Construction industry at the end of June 1989. Of these about 94,300 (98 per cent) employed less than 20 people.

Small Construction businesses employed more than 260,000 people or 67 per cent of the total employment of the industry. In terms of other measures small businesses accounted for less than half the wages and salaries paid and about half the total turnover generated by the Construction industry in 1988-89.

The contribution of small business is most significant in the Special trades construction (ASIC Subdivision 42) which includes the Concreting, bricklaying and tiling trades as well as Other special construction trades. In this subdivision 98 per cent of businesses were small and these contributed 74 per cent to the total employment of the subdivision and 64 per cent of the total turnover generated.

DIAGRAM 5.6 CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1988-89

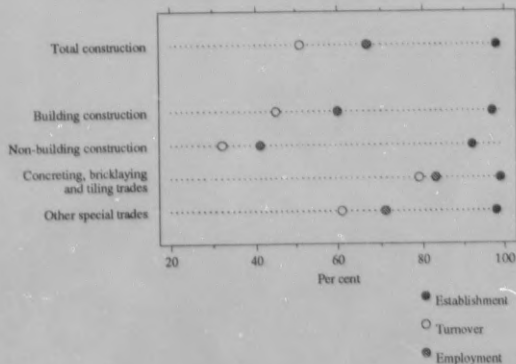


TABLE 5.12 CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS(a): DETAILS OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYER SIZE, 1988-89

ASIC code	Industry and employer size	Establishments at end June	Persons employed at end June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Value added
		No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
411	General construction					
	<i>Building construction—</i>					
	0-10 persons	18,199	49,634	585.5	8,642.7	2,037.3
	11-20 persons	648	9,108	188.9	2,199.4	465.8
	<i>Total small business</i>	<i>18,847</i>	<i>58,742</i>	<i>774.4</i>	<i>10,842.1</i>	<i>2,503.1</i>
	% of total business	97	60	38	45	48
	21-50 persons	347	10,532	281.0	3,708.3	645.5
	51-100 persons	126	8,847	287.5	2,985.3	618.6
	More than 100 persons	101	20,294	702.9	6,417.8	1,434.9
	Total¹	19,422	98,414	2,045.8	23,953.5	5,202.1
412	<i>Non-building construction—</i>					
	0-10 persons	3,279	11,210	174.8	1,139.6	437.5
	11-20 persons	283	3,994	95.4	555.7	238.0
	<i>Total small business</i>	<i>3,562</i>	<i>15,204</i>	<i>270.1</i>	<i>1,695.3</i>	<i>675.6</i>
	% of total business	92	41	27	32	35
	21-50 persons	185	6,052	172.8	1,034.4	350.5
	51-100 persons	84	6,081	213.3	1,165.6	397.7
	More than 100 persons	51	9,642	326.6	1,373.9	516.7
	Total	3,882	36,978	982.8	5,269.1	1,940.5
41	<i>All general construction—</i>					
	0-10 persons	21,478	60,843	760.2	9,782.3	2,474.8
	11-20 persons	932	13,101	284.3	2,755.1	703.8
	<i>Total small business</i>	<i>22,410</i>	<i>73,944</i>	<i>1,044.5</i>	<i>12,537.4</i>	<i>3,178.6</i>
	% of total business	96	55	34	43	45
	21-50 persons	533	16,584	453.8	4,742.7	996.0
	51-100 persons	210	14,928	500.8	4,150.9	1,016.3
	More than 100 persons	152	29,936	1,029.5	7,791.7	1,951.6
	Total	23,304	135,393	3,028.6	29,222.6	7,142.6
423	Special trades construction					
	<i>Concreting, bricklaying and</i>					
	<i>tiling trades—</i>					
	0-10 persons	15,369	35,953	278.7	1,886.2	933.5
	11-20 persons	267	3,753	86.4	284.9	153.8
	<i>Total small business</i>	<i>15,636</i>	<i>39,706</i>	<i>365.2</i>	<i>2,171.0</i>	<i>1,087.3</i>
	% of total business	99	83	66	79	78
	21-50 persons	183	5,292	119.5	372.0	207.8
	51-100 persons	25	1,696	43.3	116.9	61.6
	More than 100 persons	10	1,350	28.3	103.3	45.1
	Total	15,853	48,043	556.3	2,763.2	1,401.8
424	<i>Other special trades—</i>					
	0-10 persons	54,959	131,768	1,193.0	7,106.8	3,466.7
	11-20 persons	1,336	19,376	437.0	1,690.9	789.2
	<i>Total small business</i>	<i>56,295</i>	<i>151,144</i>	<i>1,630.0</i>	<i>8,797.7</i>	<i>4,255.9</i>
	% of total business	98	71	50	61	60
	21-50 persons	855	26,553	654.6	2,273.5	1,191.4
	51-100 persons	186	12,675	351.5	1,232.9	599.6
	More than 100 persons	112	21,154	645.0	2,205.7	1,006.1
	Total	57,448	211,528	3,281.1	14,509.8	7,053.1
42	<i>All special trades construction—</i>					
	0-10 persons	70,327	167,721	1,471.8	8,993.0	4,400.2
	11-20 persons	1,603	23,129	523.5	1,975.7	943.0
	<i>Total small business</i>	<i>71,930</i>	<i>190,850</i>	<i>1,995.2</i>	<i>10,968.7</i>	<i>5,343.2</i>
	% of total business	98	74	52	64	63
	21-50 persons	1,037	31,845	774.1	2,645.5	1,399.2
	51-100 persons	211	14,371	394.7	1,349.8	661.3
	More than 100 persons	123	22,504	673.4	2,309.0	1,051.3
	Total	73,301	259,570	3,837.4	17,273.0	8,454.9
	All construction—					
	0-10 persons	91,805	228,564	2,232.0	18,775.2	6,875.0
	11-20 persons	2,535	26,230	807.7	4,730.8	1,646.8
	<i>Total small business</i>	<i>94,340</i>	<i>264,794</i>	<i>3,039.7</i>	<i>23,506.1</i>	<i>8,521.8</i>
	% of total business	98	67	44	51	55
	21-50 persons	1,570	48,429	1,228.0	7,388.1	2,395.2
	51-100 persons	420	29,299	895.5	5,500.7	1,677.6
	More than 100 persons	274	52,440	1,702.9	10,100.6	3,002.9
	Total	96,608	394,963	6,866.1	46,495.6	15,597.4

(a) Data excludes general government construction and is only available for establishments, not enterprises. (b) Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: ABS Construction Industry Survey 1988-89, unpublished data

THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

Businesses in Agricultural industries (ASIC Subdivision 01) can be quite different to those in other industries. Agricultural enterprises tend to:

- * be dominated by owner-operated family businesses;
- * engage few regular employees;
- * show a greater volatility over time than producers in other industries.

Also, the Agricultural industries are out of scope of the Survey of Employment and Earnings, so employment size data as presented in Chapters 1 and 4 are not available.

The statistics presented in the following tables are from the 1988-89 Agriculture Finance Survey (AFS). The statistics relate to agricultural enterprises with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. EVAO places a value on the operations of an agricultural business and takes into account (without double counting) the area of crops sown, numbers of livestock on holdings at a point in time, and the crops produced and the livestock turnover during the year. Those enterprises with an EVAO of less than \$20,000 are not included because they are not considered true agricultural businesses and do not contribute significantly to aggregates.

The financial details collected in the Survey related to agricultural, and where applicable, to non-agricultural business activities of the selected enterprises.

Small agricultural businesses

For statistical purposes, small businesses have generally been defined in terms of employer size. However, because the Agriculture industry has a high number of itinerant or seasonal workers, employment numbers may not give a true indication of the size of an agricultural business. In this publication, small agricultural businesses are defined as those with an EVAO of more than \$20,000 but less than \$400,000.

The previous issue of this publication used 'value added' as the size measure for agricultural enterprises, and small agricultural operations were those with a value added of less than \$200,000. It has been decided for the purpose of this publication that EVAO size provides a more meaningful way of distinguishing small agricultural operations from larger ones. However, it is acknowledged that for this industry there is no ideal way of categorising 'small business'.

Main findings

Table 5.13 shows that of the 113,100 enterprises in the Agriculture industry, 94 per cent are classified as small businesses. These enterprises generated 70 per cent of the turnover in all agricultural industries and 62 per cent of the wages, salaries and supplements.

In the Milk-cattle and Sugar cane industries small businesses accounted for 99 per cent of all businesses and 95 per cent of all turnover in each industry. In the Fruit and Meat cattle industries, 97 per cent of all businesses were small.

Among agricultural enterprises involved in Poultry, Vegetables and Cereal grains, no more than 87 per cent of all businesses had an EVAO of less than \$400,000. Small Poultry operations accounted for 39 per cent of wages and salaries, 32 per cent of turnover and 45 per cent of value added in the Poultry industry.

TABLE 5.13 AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY AND EVAO SIZE(a), 1988-89

AS/IC code	Industry(b) and EVAO size(\$'000)	Enterprises		Wages salaries and supplements	Turnover	Value added
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0124-25	Poultry—					
	20-199	724	*15.6	95.0		62.1
	200-399	*182	*8.8	*53.8		*21.2
	Total small business	906	24.4	148.8		83.3
	% of total business	81	39	32		45
	400 or more	208	38.3	316.0		102.0
	Total	1,115	62.6	464.8		185.3
0134-36	Fruit—					
	20-199	7,761	94.4	591.6		319.7
	200-399	814	58.4	259.1		141.5
	Total small business	8,575	152.8	850.7		461.2
	% of total business	97	72	77		79
	400 or more	272	60.7	255.4		122.6
	Total	8,848	213.5	1,106.1		583.9
0143-44	Vegetables—					
	20-199	2,542	38.3	322.1		160.1
	200-399	712	30.1	212.3		111.9
	Total small business	3,254	68.4	534.4		272.0
	% of total business	87	42	57		55
	400 or more	483	92.7	402.9		218.3
	Total	3,736	161.1	937.3		490.3
0181	Cereal grains (including oil seeds n.e.c.)—					
	20-199	4,403	*13.3	527.6		276.6
	200-399	1,350	*29.6	474.7		235.5
	Total small business	5,753	42.9	1,002.3		512.1
	% of total business	87	60	65		64
	400 or more	853	28.9	547.5		286.5
	Total	6,609	71.9	1,549.7		798.5
0182	Sheep-cereal grains—					
	20-199	13,479	105.7	1,558.3		825.2
	200-399	4,541	76.0	*1,349.6		720.6
	Total small business	18,020	181.7	2,907.9		1,545.8
	% of total business	91	68	70		70
	400 or more	1,868	86.1	*1,255.7		647.2
	Total	19,890	267.9	4,163.6		2,193.1
0183	Meat cattle-cereal grains—					
	20-199	1,818	*8.7	190.0		123.6
	200-399	572	*8.2	*155.4		*113.2
	Total small business	2,390	16.9	345.4		236.8
	% of total business	90	54	66		69
	400 or more	*270	*14.3	*177.8		*108.7
	Total	2,660	31.3	523.2		345.6
0184	Sheep-meat cattle—					
	20-199	5,744	35.9	554.0		345.0
	200-399	*683	*28.6	*215.8		*140.9
	Total small business	6,427	64.5	769.8		485.9
	% of total business	91	38	50		45
	400 or more	641	104.2	761.0		591.5
	Total	7,068	168.7	1,530.8		1,077.3

For footnotes see end of table.

TABLE 5.13 AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES BY INDUSTRY AND EVAO SIZE(a), 1988-89 — continued

ASIC code	Industry(b) and EVAO size(\$'000)	Enterprises	Wages salaries and supplements	Turnover	Value added
		No.	\$m	\$m	\$m
0185	Sheep—				
	20-199	17,990	144.6	1,920.1	1,019.2
	200-399	4,155	141.2	1,289.0	845.9
	Total small business	22,145	285.8	3,209.1	1,865.1
	% of total business	94	73	77	76
	400 or more	1,384	103.3	951.6	580.2
	Total	23,526	389.2	4,160.8	2,445.2
0186	Meat cattle—				
	20-199	13,450	74.5	1,155.9	891.6
	200-399	929	28.4	274.4	259.3
	Total small business	14,379	102.9	1,430.3	1,150.9
	% of total business	97	61	73	78
	400 or more	398	66.0	532.9	*324.7
	Total	14,775	168.8	1,963.3	1,475.6
0187	Milk cattle—				
	20-199	13,545	53.3	1,391.8	856.2
	200-399	936	21.2	260.0	155.4
	Total small business	14,481	74.5	1,651.8	1,011.6
	% of total business	99	93	95	96
	400 or more	*169	*5.3	*80.9	*39.9
	Total	14,650	79.9	1,732.6	1,051.5
0188	Pigs—				
	20-199	1,010	*3.1	97.3	43.7
	200-399	375	12.0	132.9	60.0
	Total small business	1,385	15.1	230.2	103.7
	% of total business	91	54	63	66
	400 or more	137	13.0	135.8	52.4
	Total	1,520	28.1	366.0	156.1
0191	Sugar cane—				
	20-199	4,163	*21.4	486.2	242.1
	200-399	679	*26.0	237.1	129.2
	Total small business	4,842	47.4	723.3	371.3
	% of total business	99	96	95	94
	400 or more	62	*1.9	*39.8	24.7
	Total	4,904	49.3	763.1	396.0
0192-96	Other(c)—				
	20-199	2,999	*55.4	290.7	*155.5
	200-399	422	*27.2	137.2	66.7
	Total small business	3,421	82.6	427.9	222.2
	% of total business	89	50	42	45
	400 or more	417	82.2	583.1	269.8
	Total	3,838	164.8	1,011.1	492.0
	Total agriculture(d)—				
	20-199	89,630	664.3	9,180.7	5,320.7
	200-399	16,351	495.7	5,051.1	3,001.3
	Total small business	105,981	1,160.0	14,231.8	8,322.0
	% of total business	94	62	70	71
	400 or more	7,160	697.0	6,040.4	3,368.3
	Total	113,136	1,857.1	20,272.3	11,690.3

(a) Excludes enterprises with EVAO less than \$20,000. (b) Industry divisions as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 (1201.0). (c) Includes peanuts, tobacco, cotton, nurseries and agriculture n.e.c. (d) Because of totals being independently derived, sub-totals do not necessarily add to totals.

Source: Agricultural Finance Survey, Australia, unpublished data (7508.0)

CHAPTER 6

DIRECTORY OF ABS SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics which are classified according to business size. In addition, for many collections, statistics classified according to business size are available on request. This directory has been designed to assist users of small business statistics to access these data.

Scope of this directory

This directory lists publications containing size data which relate to the years 1983-84 to 1989-90, whether they were released monthly, quarterly, annually, or on a one-off basis. Some of the publications referred to in the directory have not yet been released, but should be available in the near future.

Unpublished statistics

For practical reasons the ABS does not publish all the statistics it has available and unpublished data may be available which provide data for finer size classifications or at a finer industry or regional level.

Inquiries on the availability of statistics should be directed to the Information Consultancy Service at any ABS Office (See page 32).

Using the directory

The directory is divided into major subject groups. Publications are listed in ABS catalogue number order within these groups. For each publication, there is a brief description of the characteristics available by size, the size classifications and unpublished statistics which may be available.

Major subject headings are:

Catalogue group—

62
63
71
75
81

82
84
86
87
91

Subject heading—

Labour Force
Earnings, Hours and Employment Conditions
General Agriculture
Agricultural Financial Statistics
General Industry (including Research and Development)
Manufacturing Industry
Mining
Retail, Wholesale and Service Industries
Construction Industry
Transport Industry

LABOUR FORCE

6203.0 The Labour Force, Australia

Monthly; first issue: August 1966 to February 1969.

Contents

While this publication does not contain employment details classified by business size, estimates of the number of employed persons classified by industry and status of worker are published for the middle month of each quarter (February, May, August and November). These estimates include data on the 'self-employed' and 'employers' and are a useful supplement to employment statistics, which classify data for wage and salary earners by employment size.

Additional data

Data on 'self-employed' and 'employers' are available on microfiche down to the Capital City Statistical Division/Rest of State level.

6248.0 Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia

Quarterly; first issue: September 1983.

Contents

Contains the number of wage and salary earners and gross earnings classified by employer size for Australia (by industry), States and Territories.

Size categories

Employer size—
less than 20
20-99
100 or more

Additional data

Statistics relating to the number of enterprises, number of employees and gross earnings classified by finer size groupings, State and industry are available on request.

6275.0 Persons Employed at Home, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: April 1989.

Contents

Provides details of persons who work more than half their hours at home by industry and occupation. These estimates include data on people who worked at home and classified themselves as 'self-employed'.

EARNINGS, HOURS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

6306.0 Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia

Annual; first issue: May 1985.

Contents

Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours of full-time adult non-manual employees (private sector) classified by size of firm and sex for Australia, States and Territories.

Size categories

Employer size—
less than 20
20-49
50-99
100-499
500-999
1,000 or more

Additional data

- Composition of earnings: Award or agreed base rate of pay
 - Overaward pay
 - Payment by measured result
 - Overtime earnings
 - Ordinary time earnings
- Industry
- Major occupation groups
- Full-time/Part-time
- Adult/Junior
- Managerial/Non-managerial

6347.0 Pay Periodicity of Gross Wages and Salaries, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: September Quarter 1984. Expected release date of next issue: 1992.

Contents

Gross wages and salaries: periodicity of pay classified by sector (private and government) and employer size.

Size categories

Employer size—
less than 20
20-99
100 or more

6348.0 Major Labour Costs, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1985-86.

Previously: Major Labour Costs, Private Sector, Australia.

Contents

Contains estimates of the major labour costs for the private and public sectors classified by State, Australia, industry and employer size.

Labour costs included are gross wages and salaries, payroll tax, superannuation, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

Size categories

Employer size—
less than 10
10-19
20-99
100 or more

Additional data

Unpublished information which is available from this survey includes some State by industry, State by size, and industry by size classifications. Some information on industries and employer sizes at finer levels than those included in published tables will also be available. A 'customised' report service which provides a profile of the labour costs for particular industries is also available.

6353.0 Employer Training Expenditure, Australia

Irregular; first issue: 1989 released 10 April 1990. Latest issue: released 22 May 1991.

Contents

This publication provides information on employer training expenditure in Australia. Statistics on the costs incurred by organisations in training employees are produced by industry and employer size for both the private and public sectors. Hours of training received, wage and salary costs of training and other major training costs are included.

Size Categories

Employer size—
1-19
20-99
100 or more

Additional data

Additional data by employer size is available from the 1990 Training Expenditure Survey.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

7102.0 Agricultural Industries, Structure of Operating Units, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1974-75.

Contents

Contains statistics relating to the number of agricultural establishments and enterprises classified by State, size of the estimated value of agricultural operations.

Size categories

<i>Estimated value of agricultural operation (\$'000)—</i>		
less than 20	50-59	150-199
20-29	60-74	200-499
30-39	75-99	500 or more
40-49	100-149	

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

7507.0 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1974-75.

Contents

Estimates of the financial performance of enterprises engaged in agricultural activity.

Number of agricultural enterprises classified by industry, and State.

Estimates of turnover, expenditure, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure and indebtedness of agricultural enterprises in each State.

Additional data

Estimates are available by EVAO size groupings for all variables.

GENERAL INDUSTRY (INCLUDING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)

8101.4 Computing Needs of Small Businesses, South Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: January 1987.

Contents

Type of computer user, type of computing equipment, type of software used, whether computing system has met expectations, intentions to purchase or lease a computing system within the next two years, and views of non-computer users all classified by Industry Division.

Industries covered are: Manufacturing, Construction, Retail and wholesale trade, Transport and storage, Finance, business, property and business services, Community services, and Recreation, personal and other services.

Size categories

This publication contains statistics for small businesses which are defined for this survey as those with employment up to 20 except for the Manufacturing industry where the upper employment boundary is 100.

8103.0 Enterprise Statistics, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; final issue 1986-87.

Previously: Enterprise Statistics, Details by Industry Class, Australia. For later year statistics, refer to 8140.0 and the relevant subject matter areas.

Contents

Number of enterprises, persons employed, wages and salaries, turnover, value added, adjusted value added, and number of establishments classified by:

- a) industry class and employment size;
- b) industry subdivision, type of legal organisation and employment size; and
- c) industry subdivision and turnover size.

Selected operating ratios classified by industry group and employment size.

Persons employed at end of year classified by industry subdivision and employment size of enterprise and of establishment.

Value added classified by industry subdivision and employment size of enterprise and of establishment.

8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia

Two-yearly; first issue: 1976-77.

Contents

Research and Development (R&D) expenditure classified by industry, enterprise employment size and R&D expenditure size. Human resources devoted to R&D classified by industry and enterprise employment size. Extramural R&D expenditure classified by industry and enterprise employment size. Payments and receipts by business enterprises for technical know-how by industry and enterprise employment size. Extramural R&D expenditure and payment of receipts for technical know-how data only relate to those with R&D expenditure.

All industries of ASIC are covered apart from those in Division A, Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Size categories

<i>R&D expenditure—</i>	<i>Enterprise employment—</i>
less than \$20,000	less than 10
\$20,000 to \$49,999	10-19
\$50,000 to \$499,999	20-99
\$500,000 or more	100-199
	200-499
	500-999
	1000 or more

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

8203.0 Manufacturing Industry: Details of Operations, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; final issue: 1988-89 - not available for 1985-86.
Continued by 8221.0.

Contents

Final results from the manufacturing census for structural variables; number of establishments; employment; wages and salaries; and turnover, by ASIC class.

8204.0 Manufacturing Industry, Selected Items of Data by Employment Size

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; final issue: 1987-88 - not available for 1985-86.

Contents

Number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and value added classified by ASIC class and employment size for Australia and respective States. Employment size data from the 1988-89 Manufacturing census was released at the 2 digit ASIC level for Australia in the publication Manufacturing Industry, Details of Operations, Australia 1988-89 (8203.0).

Size categories

Establishment employment—
less than 10
10-19
20-49
50-99
100 or more

Additional data

Employment size data at the State level (to 3 digit ASIC) and 4 digit ASIC level data for Australia are available from the ABS on request.

8221.0 Manufacturing Industry, Australia

Annual; first issue: 1989-90, to be released in 1992.

Contents

Final results from the manufacturing census for structural variables; number of establishments; employment; wages and salaries; turnover; stocks; purchases, etc.; value added by ASIC class.

MINING

8410.0 Census of Mining Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Employment Size and Industry Class, Australia

Irregular; first issue: 1977-78, final issue: 1987-88. Absorbed in part by 8402.0.

Contents

Number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and value added classified by ASIC class and employment size.

Note: ASIC industry level data will be published in *Census of Mining Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (8402.0). All other data previously contained in 8410.0 will continue to be available from the ABS on request.

Size categories

<i>Establishment employment—</i>	
less than 10	50-99
10-19	100-199
20-49	200 or more

Additional data

Additional statistics previously contained in 8410.0 are available annually on request.

RETAIL INDUSTRY

- 8626.1 Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics, New South Wales
- 8626.2 Victoria
- 8626.3 Queensland
- 8626.4 South Australia
- 8626.5 Western Australia
- 8626.6 Tasmania
- 8628.7 Retailing in the Northern Territory
- 8628.8 Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory

Irregular; latest issue: 1985-86.

Contents

This series of publications contains number of establishments, persons employed, turnover, floorspace and average weekly trading hours classified by industry class and establishment size.

Size categories

<i>Establishment employment—</i>	<i>Turnover—</i>
fewer than 3	less than \$100,000
3-4	\$100,000 to less than \$200,000
5-9	\$200,000 to less than \$500,000
10-19	\$500,000 to less than \$1m
20-49	\$1m to less than \$2m
50-99	\$2m and over
100-199	
200 or more	

Additional data

Data outlined above are available on floppy disk. Statistics for Australia by employment or turnover size are available on request.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

- 8635.0 Tourist Accommodation, Australia
- 8635.1 Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales
- 8635.2 Tourist Accommodation, Victoria
- 8635.3 Tourist Accommodation, Queensland
- 8635.4 Tourist Accommodation, South Australia
- 8635.5 Tourist Accommodation, Western Australia
- 8635.6 Tourist Accommodation, Tasmania
- 8635.7 Tourist Accommodation, Northern Territory
- 8635.8 Tourist Accommodation, Australian Capital Territory

Quarterly; first issue: September 1975.

Contents

No size data is generally published, although some State publications do contain statistics relating to number of guest rooms.

Additional data

Size data is available on request for all States and Territories from the Queensland Office of the ABS.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

1986-87—

8652.0 Motor Vehicle Hire Industry
 8653.0 Travel Agency Services Industry
 8654.0 Motion Picture Theatres Industry
 8655.0 Cafes and Restaurants Industry
 8656.0 Hotels Bars and Accommodation Industry
 8657.0 Licensed Clubs Industry
 8658.0 Laundries and Dry Cleaners Industry
 8659.0 Hairdressers and Beauty Salons Industry
 8660.0 Photography Services Industry

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1986-87.

Contents

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

Size Categories

Size categories vary from one industry to another, but as a maximum are:

Employment—

less than 5

5-9

10-19

20-49

50-99

100 or more

1987-88—

8663.0 Real Estate Agents Industry
 8664.0 Architectural Services Industry
 8665.0 Surveying Services Industry
 8666.0 Engineering and Technical Services Industry
 8667.0 Legal Services Industry
 8668.0 Accounting Services Industry
 8669.0 Computing Services Industry
 8670.0 Advertising Services Industry
 8671.0 Pest Control Services Industry
 8672.0 Cleaning Services Industry
 8673.0 Security/Protection and Other Business Services Industries

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1987-88.

Contents

Selected financial and employment statistics classified by business size.

Size categories

Size categories vary from one industry to another, but as a maximum are:

Employment—

less than 5

100-199

5-9

200-299

10-19

300-499

20-49

500 or more

50-99

Additional data

Unpublished statistics are available for each industry ranging from comprehensive statistics for solicitors' firms within the legal industry to a small number of supplementary tables for some of the smaller industries (eg. Pest control industry). For some industries, statistics by turnover size are also available, in addition to the already published employment size data.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

8772.0 Construction Industry, Australia: Details of Private Sector Operations

Five-yearly; first issue: 1978-79.

For 1978-79 and 1984-85, a publication for each State and Territory was published. For 1988-89, there will be no State or Territory publications.

Contents

Selected items of data classified by employment size.

Number of establishments and turnover by turnover size and industry class.

Selected items of data by industry class for construction establishments with zero employees. These selected items are not available for 1988-89.

Number of establishments involved in commencing self-contained dwelling units by employment size and industry class. This is not available for 1988-89.

Size categories

For all years	For 1978-79 and 1984-85
<i>Employment size—</i>	<i>Turnover size—</i>
0-2	less than \$50,000
3-4	\$50,000 less than \$100,000
5-10	\$100,000 less than \$500,000
11-20	\$500,000 less than \$1m
21-50	\$1m less than \$5m
51-100	\$5m and over
101 and over	

For 1988-89

Turnover size—

less than \$100,000

\$100,000 to less than \$500,000

\$500,000 to less than \$1m

\$1m to less than \$5m

\$5m to less than \$20m

\$20m and over

TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

9105.0 Transport Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Size Group, Australia

Irregular; first and latest issue: 1983-84.

Contents

Selected items of data by industry class classified by employment size, turnover size and value added size, and, for road freight transport industries, fleet size. The selected items of data are number of establishments, average employment, wages and salaries, turnover, total purchases, transfers in and selected expenses, value added, and fixed capital expenditure less disposals.

Size categories

<i>Employment size—</i>	<i>Turnover size—</i>	<i>Fleet size (No of trucks)—</i>
1	less than \$10,000	0
2	\$10,000 but less than \$50,000	1
3-9	\$50,000 but less than \$250,000	2
10-19	\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	3
20-99	\$500,000 but less than \$1m	4
100 or more	\$1m and over	5
		6-9
		10-19
		20-49
		50-99
		100-199
		200-499
		500 or more

Additional data

Tables relating to single establishment road freight transport establishments and including establishment and enterprise data items, enabling the derivation of a measure of profitability before tax, are available from the ABS Transport Section in Canberra.

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HOW ABS STATISTICS CAN HELP YOU

SOME CASE STUDIES

A doctor

A Sydney doctor specialising in pediatrics was hoping to establish a practice outside of Sydney probably on the coast in northern New South Wales. He was unsure of the best city in this region and contacted the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Information Consultancy Service to see if they could help.

ABS staff recommended that using the 4-site package they would be able to put together a report containing details of the proportion of children in particular regions of the north coast of New South Wales, and which regions had the highest numbers of births, to help him work out where future demand for someone with his qualifications might be. In addition to this, the package contained population projections by age for the relevant regions up to the year 2,000, and construction data to indicate which of these communities seemed to be undergoing long-term growth. He was then able to make an informed decision about where to locate his future practice.

A shoe retailer

A Perth suburban retailer owns a shoe store that stocks a wide range of shoes for men, women and children. In recent times there has been an increase in the number of similar shoe stores in the suburban shopping centre and she wanted to assess the feasibility of moving to selling imported leather shoes and handbags for women only.

In order to ensure there was a market for these products, she was eager to obtain details of income by age, sex, and occupation for Perth suburbs, within a six kilometre radius of her store. The ABS Information Consultancy service was able to put together this sort of information for her from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. They also provided figures relating to women's leather footwear and handbag imports using foreign trade data, to determine which countries provide the best sources for future products.

With this information she was able to decide that there were enough women in the region who were middle to high income earners and a large proportion of professional working women to warrant a move in a different direction.

An accountant

An accountant who is proficient in speaking Italian, Spanish and English would like to open a tax consultancy in a Melbourne suburb which would assist Italian and Spanish speakers. She approached ABS staff who were able to provide her with the postcodes in Melbourne which had the highest proportion of people who spoke Italian or Spanish at home. Using this information she was then able to look at the top five suburbs for appropriate accommodation for her new business.

SYMBOLS

The following symbols where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:

ASIC Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1983 edition

n.a. not available

n.p. not available for separate publication, but included in totals where applicable

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sum of component items and the total.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Reliability of estimates

A number of estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of the relevant population (of, for example, households or employers) rather than the whole of that population. They may therefore differ from the figures that would have been produced had the information been obtained from the whole of the population.

Sampling error

This difference, called sampling error, should not be confused with inaccuracy that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents or in processing by the ABS; such inaccuracy is referred to as non-sampling error and may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or sample. Efforts have been made to reduce the non-sampling error by careful design of questionnaires, detailed checking of returns and quality control of processing.

The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results. One measure of sampling error is given by the standard error which indicates the degree to which an estimate may vary from the value that would have been obtained from a full enumeration of the population (the 'true' figure). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate differs from the true value by less than one standard error, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Another measure of sampling error is the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers.

Large standard errors

If the standard error of an estimate is large relative to the size of the estimate, the usefulness of the estimate is seriously impaired. For the Tables in this publication, estimates with a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent are published with an asterisk (eg *256.4) while those with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent have been replaced by an asterisk (*).

Most figures in this publication originally appeared in other ABS publications. Details of standard errors for these figures may be found in the appropriate publication, as indicated beneath the Tables.

Estimates derived from Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE)

The estimates in Chapters 1, 2 and 4 of numbers of enterprises and numbers of private sector employees (wage and salary earners) are annual averages of figures for the mid-month of each quarter, obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). Quarterly figures and associated standard errors for numbers of wage and salary earners are published in Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (ABS Catalogue No. 6248.0).

Lower standard errors

Because a section of the survey sample is rotated out of the survey each quarter, the annual average of the quarterly figures is effectively based on a larger sample than is any single quarterly figure. Hence the standard error for the annual average is lower than that for the quarterly figures. An estimate of the standard error for the annual average may be obtained by working out an average standard error over the four quarters and multiplying this by the appropriate factor from the table below. For example, if the average standard error for NSW over the four quarters was 26 per cent, then the standard error for the annual average estimate would be 22.6 per cent when a factor of .87 is applied.

<i>State</i>	<i>factor</i>
New South Wales	0.87
Victoria	0.86
Queensland	0.85
South Australia	0.87
Western Australia	0.72
Tasmania	0.91
Northern Territory	0.88
Australian Capital Territory	0.84
Australia	0.86

Note that the quarterly data used to calculate the annual averages published here were produced using a different estimation method from that used for the SEE publication, and so the results may be slightly different. Further information regarding SEE may be obtained from Errol Preston on Canberra (06) 252 6511 or any ABS State office.

Estimates derived from the Labour Force Survey

Estimates of the number of people working in their own business (either 'employers' with employees, or 'self-employed' without employees) in Chapters 1, 2 and 4 are annual averages of figures for the mid-month of each quarter, obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) part of the monthly population survey. The quarterly figures and associated standard errors are published in the The Labour Force, Australia (ABS Catalogue No. 6203.0).

Again lower standard errors will apply

As explained above in the case of SEE derived estimates, annual averages from the LFS will also have lower standard errors than the quarterly data from which they are obtained. The table below indicates the 'cut-off' figures for the annual averages derived from the LFS. Estimates below the cut-off have RSEs greater than 25 per cent, while those above the cut-off have RSEs not greater than 25 per cent.

<i>State</i>	<i>Cut-off (1983-84)</i>	<i>Cut-off (1988-89 and 1989-90)</i>
New South Wales	1,730	2,130
Victoria	1,760	2,080
Queensland	1,200	1,400
South Australia	810	990
Western Australia	910	410
Tasmania	480	590
Northern Territory	800	680
Australian Capital Territory	620	700
Australia	1,330	1,520

Estimates of non-employing businesses

Estimates of the number of non-employing businesses provided in Chapters 1, 2 and 4 are also derived from the Labour Force Survey. Hence the sampling errors which exist in that survey are also reflected in these estimates.

The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of the number of self employed people but estimates of the number of businesses these people are involved in had to be indirectly derived.

Non-employing businesses generally consist of either sole proprietorships or partnerships. The SEE provides partial coverage of non-employing businesses, so these estimates are used in conjunction with Australian Taxation Office statistics on the number of partners per partnership to derive a ratio of the average number of people in each non-employing business. It is assumed that this ratio would apply to all non-employing businesses. The average was then divided into counts of self-employed persons which were readily available from the LFS, to give an estimate of the total number of non-employing businesses.

GLOSSARY

ASIC

Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1983 edition.

Adjusted value added

Also referred to in some ABS publications as gross product. It is value-added less land tax, rates, payroll tax, insurance premiums (other than workers' compensation) and other business operating expenses e.g. telephone, postage, fringe benefits tax, office supplies etc. Adjusted value added is intended to approximate as closely as practicable to gross product at factor cost as defined in the United Nations 'A System of National Accounts'.

Bankruptcies

Bankruptcy is a legal state relating to an individual, permitting the orderly repayment and release of their debts. It may be initiated either voluntarily by the debtor or by a creditor against the debtor's will, and even in the debtor's absence. The legislation generally provides for the assets of a bankrupt to be sold and the proceeds to be distributed to creditors on a pro rata basis.

Business bankruptcies

When bankruptcy proceedings are taking place and it is found that the individual involved indicates any business activity in the five years preceding bankruptcy, then the bankruptcy is referred to as a 'business bankruptcy'.

Business enterprises

Comprise the Business Enterprise Sector from which units in the Survey of Research and Experimental Development are drawn. All enterprises whose primary activity is the production of goods or services for sale to the general public at a price intended to cover at least the cost of production, and the private non-profit institutions mainly serving them. The vast majority of business enterprises are private businesses. The remainder are public business enterprises mainly engaged in training or financial activities. For this survey the business enterprise sector excludes enterprises mainly engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (Division A of ASIC, 1983).

Earnings

All payments made to employees during the reference year (before taxation and other deduction(s)). Comprise ordinary time and overtime earnings; over-award payments; penalty payments, shift and other remunerative allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit-sharing schemes; leave loadings; annual and long service leave payments; sick leave payments; advance and retrospective payments; salaries and fees paid to company directors and members of boards; amounts paid to employees on workers' compensation which are not covered by insurance i.e. 'make-up' pay; and severance, termination and redundancy payments.

Employed persons

People working in their own business (self-employed or employers), plus employees (wage or salary earners).

Employees (wage and salary earners)

The number of employees in a given financial year is the annual average of the number of employees who received pay for any part of a chosen pay period in August, November, February and May of that financial year. All

permanent, temporary, casual, part-time, managerial and executive employees paid during the period, as well as employees on paid or pre-paid leave, on workers' compensation, and employees paid from interstate or overseas are included.

Proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses, directors who are not paid a salary, persons such as sub-contractors, and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer are excluded. Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid during the relevant pay period, and employees on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period, are also excluded.

Employers

Persons who work in their own business (that business not being a limited liability company) with employees. The number of employers in a given financial year is the annual average of the number of employers in a chosen two-week period in August, November, February and May of that financial year.

Employer size

Enterprises are allocated a size classification, referred to as 'employer size.' Depending on the source of the statistics this term refers to either the number of employees only or total employment (employees plus working proprietors and partners). For statistics derived from ABS employer based surveys (for example, the SEE), 'employer size' refers the number of employees, while for statistics derived from the program of integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys 'employer size' refers to total employment.

The size classification reflects the size of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory and not the size of an enterprise Australia wide.

In Chapters 1, 4 and parts of 2 and 3, 'employer size' refers to the number of employees only. In Chapter 5, and the balance of 2 and 3, 'employer size' refers to the total employment, including both employees and working proprietors and partners.

Employment size

See employer size.

Employer unit

The statistical unit which makes up the population from which the sample was drawn for the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE), from which most of the data in Chapters 1, 2 and 4 were obtained. The statistical unit comprised all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory. In a small number of cases, where an enterprise had significant employment in more than one industry or State, a separate statistical unit was created. These variations to the statistical unit have little impact on statistics for small business.

Enterprise

In general, an enterprise is defined as a unit covering all the operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity (sole proprietorship, partnership, company, trust, etc), which is in effect a single 'business'. However a number of the larger business groups structure their activities along 'divisional' or 'management unit' lines, and these can represent combinations of companies or subdivisions of companies within the group. Where comprehensive financial accounts for management purposes are maintained for these divisions or management units, they are usually defined as enterprises. For the statistics presented in Chapter 5 a number of enterprises in an industry may operate from more than one location or in different States.

Enterprise size

Enterprise size refers to the number of persons employed by the enterprise Australia wide.

See employer size.

Establishment	The establishment is the smallest type of accounting unit within a management unit within a State or Territory which controls its productive activity. It consists, in most industries, of one or more locations in a State or Territory of Australia at or from which it operates.
Estimated value of agricultural operations	A valuation placed on agricultural units taking into account the area of crops sown, number of livestock on holdings at a point in time, as well as the crops produced and livestock turnoff (in most cases sales) during the year. It is a measure devised to assist with industry coding and size valuation and is not an indicator of receipts obtained by units or of the value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.
Gross product	<i>See adjusted value added.</i>
Industry	Industry is classified according to ASIC 1983, Volume 1 (1201.0). For further information on statistical units and industry classification, refer to this volume.
Labour costs	<p>Includes all costs incurred by enterprises in the employment of labour. They may be classified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earnings of wage and salary earners, which include two main components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - payment for time worked; - payment for time not worked (which includes the various components of paid leave; public holidays; severance, termination and redundancy payments; and infrequent bonuses). • Payroll tax payments • Workers' compensation • Superannuation • Fringe benefits • Welfare services • Training, or • Recruitment <p>The Survey of Major Labour Costs (see ABS Catalogue No. 6348.0), from which the data in Table 3.4 were obtained, covered only the first four components, which are estimated to represent over 90 per cent of all labour costs. Total labour costs refers to the sum of these four components. The Survey did not collect information on the dissection of earnings into payments for time worked and time not worked (although severance, termination and redundancy payments were separately identified).</p>
Legal status	Reflects the type of legal organisation that an enterprise can be - either a sole proprietor, partnership, incorporated company, co-operative society or government authority department.
Mainly English-speaking countries	Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, U.S.A and New Zealand.
Net operating surplus	Is gross product less wages and salaries, employer contributions to superannuation and pension schemes, depreciation expenses and workers' compensation insurance. Net operating surplus is a basic measure of profitability (before income tax and non-operating income and expenses) of an industry.

Non-employing business	A business run by a self-employed person solely or in a partnership, which has no employees.
Non-managerial employees	All wage and salary earners other than managerial employees. Managerial employees are managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, generally defined as those wage and salary earners who are ineligible to receive payment for overtime or who, although subject to payment for overtime, are in charge of a significant number of wage and salary earners in a separate establishment.
Number of enterprises	<p>The number of enterprises in Chapters 1, 2 and 4 is the annual average of the number of enterprises in August, November, February and May of the respective financial year.</p> <p>The number of enterprises in Chapter 5 relates to the number of enterprises operating at the end of June for the financial year.</p>
Occupation	Occupation is classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupation (ASCO, 1986, Catalogue No. 1222.0). For further information on statistical units and occupation classification, refer to this volume.
Payroll tax	Amounts paid during the reference year in respect of all employees, net of any rebates. Payroll tax assessed for payments to contractors is excluded.
Persons working in own business	A combination of self-employed persons without employees and employers estimated from the Monthly Labour Force Survey.
Persons employed at end of June	Persons working in their own business (as at 30 June) and employees, including part-time and casual employees on the payroll, for the last pay period in June.
Persons employed at home	Persons who usually worked more hours at home than elsewhere in their main or second job or business. Farmers, ASCO unit groups 1401 (farmers and farm managers) and 8201 (farm hands and assistants), unpaid voluntary workers and persons who worked less than one hour were excluded.
Principals	The sole proprietor or partner in a legal or accounting enterprise.
Private sector	All enterprises not classified as public sector.
Public sector	All government departments, agencies and authorities created by, or reporting to, the Commonwealth or State Parliaments.
Research and experimental development	Defined in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) standard as comprising 'creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge; including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise applications.'

Self-employed persons	Persons who work in their own business (that business not being a limited liability company), without employees. The number of self-employed persons in a given financial year was taken as the annual average of the number of self-employed persons in a chosen 2-week period in August, November, February and May of that financial year.
Service enterprises	A company, trust or other entity established by the principals of one or more legal or accounting practices to provide professional, administrative, secretarial or similar services to these practices.
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	The amount of lump sum payments on termination made by employers to employees during the reference year. Severance, termination and redundancy payments are included as a component of earnings.
Single establishment enterprises	In most cases this equates with all the operations carried out by one enterprises at a single location, where that enterprise has no other establishment linked to it.
Small enterprises	In this publication are enterprises with fewer than 20 persons employed (or 20 employees) in all industries except in manufacturing where they have less than 100 persons, and agriculture where they have an EVAO between \$20,000 and less than \$400,000.
Status of worker	Refers to classification as either an employee, a self-employed person, or an employer.
Training expenditure	<p>Training expenditure included wages and salaries and other expenditure on formal training. The estimates of expenditure on training are expressed primarily as percentages of the employers' total gross wages and salaries expenditure for the September quarter. Statistics are also presented as costs (in dollars and hours) per employee.</p> <p>Some estimates are also produced only from those employers who reported some training expenditure for the period i.e. those who provided or supported training of their employees in some way. The survey did not collect information on the number of employees who received training.</p>
Turnover	Sales of goods, commission revenue, repair and service revenue, rent, leasing and hiring revenue (excluding unallocated rent, leasing and hiring revenue), government bounties and subsidies, and all other operating revenue except interest, royalties and dividends. Also included is the value of capital work done by the enterprise for itself and the value of equipment withdrawn from stock for own use or for rental or lease outside the enterprise.
Very small business	Generally, business that employs less than five persons. In the case of manufacturing it is a business that employs less than four persons.
Value added	For trading enterprises this is derived as turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, selected expenses and rent, leasing and hiring expenses. While value added is the basic measure of an industry's contribution to total production, it cannot be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value added, the whole surplus is available for profit. There are many miscellaneous expenses (such as depreciation, workers' compensation insurance, other insurance, payroll tax, rates, advertising, interest on borrowed funds, bad debts and other sundry charges) which are not taken into account in arriving at value added.

Wage and salary earners

See Employees.

Wages and salaries

Earnings less severance, termination and redundancy payments.

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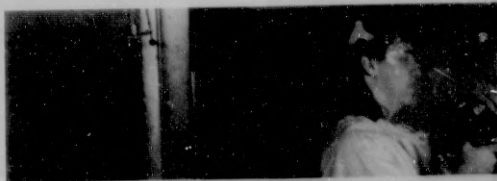
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